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RESEARCH ON POVERTY

A survey of studies in process or completed since January 1, 1963 by non-governmental organizations, State and local government agencies, and non-land grant colleges and universities.

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Economic Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Introduction

The materials in the following report were assembled in large part through a questionnaire directed to groups throughout the country, including non-governmental organizations, state and local government agencies, and colleges and universities, with the exception of land-grant colleges, in which it was reasonable to believe an interest in research on poverty might exist.^{a/} Respondents were asked to report any studies which were underway, or had been published since January 1, 1963 which, in their judgment, bore directly on or had significant implications for the problem of poverty, considered as economic and related social and cultural deprivation experienced by persons or groups. The studies which were sought were those which would contribute to an understanding of the nature and characteristics of poverty; its causes; its various manifestations and impacts; or policies, programs and approaches designed to cope with it. The mail survey was supplemented by personal visits to the offices of several national organizations, and in addition, a number of published and unpublished information sources were consulted.

As a result of these efforts, a large number of studies were brought together characterized, in the aggregate, by a remarkable heterogeneity. The projects ran the gamut from the general to the specific, and varied widely in concept, approach, subject matter, geographical coverage, methodology, length of time contemplated, and resources available. Numerous disciplines were involved. Many studies were principally theoretical or descriptive in character, relating either to broad aspects of the problem, or to specific segments of it. Others were applied studies which in turn exhibited a variety of interests. Some were overviews of poverty in particular localities. Others, with varying geographical coverage, involved the causes or manifestations of poverty in specific functional areas, such as employment, education, health, welfare, or housing, frequently in the process focussing on the problems of specific groups, such as youth, the aged, the chronically ill or handicapped, or minority groups. Also, it should be noted, there was frequently a close interrelationship between research and related activities, such as demonstration projects and training programs.

The heterogeneity found in the study of poverty is, obviously, a reflection of the many general and specific facets of the problem itself, and highlights of the fact that here, as in so many aspects

^{a/} Information concerning research on poverty at land-grant colleges, as well as by Federal agencies, is being assembled separately by the Economic Research Service.

of life, many points of view, contributions and approaches are necessary to successful resolution of that with which the nation may be confronted. The authors of this report have operated on the belief, therefore, that most of these materials are relevant in one way or another to the purposes of the survey and that, taken in context, many, including some that are not strictly definable as research projects, may have an interest beyond the confines of the specific discipline, or particular geographical or functional area in which the study originated. It is hoped that bringing these materials together in a meaningful context will tend to stimulate a comprehensive view of the problem, and contribute to the mutual benefits to be obtained from cross fertilization of ideas. It should be noted that inclusion or exclusion of particular research projects or publications does not imply any further judgment on the part of the authors of this report as to their respective merits.

For convenience in presentation, the materials have been divided into six major categories, according to the subject matter with which they are principally concerned, namely: (1) The general study of poverty; (2) Community and neighborhood organization and planning; (3) Employment, unemployment and job training; (4) Education; (5) Health, welfare and related activities; and (6) Housing and urban renewal. Each major category has been subdivided in turn into five sub-categories, according to the focus which is brought to bear in the study -- (A) Studies which are primarily general in character; (B) Studies in which the principal concern is a particular geographical area - a region, a state or a locality; and finally, studies which are primarily focussed on particular segments of the population, including (C) Youth; (D) The aged, chronically ill or handicapped; and (E) Minority groups. Studies in sub-category B, dealing with particular geographical areas have, in most cases, been grouped, for convenience, by regions and states. It is believed that this overall arrangement introduces some perspective into the midst of heterogeneity, bringing like studies with frequently rather specialized interests together, yet associating them in a useful context with other studies, general or specific, which are also concerned directly or indirectly with the overall phenomenon of poverty.

On-going research, which was the principal concern of this survey, has been annotated in some detail. Demonstration projects and training programs have been included in a number of cases, especially where they are associated with a research activity, or where evaluation is specifically provided for in the total activity. All current research abstracts have been numbered, and an alphabetical index of principal investigators associated with these projects has also been included. Usually the project description has been supplied by or prepared on the basis of information supplied by the principal investigator or other authorized correspondent who is named

in the abstract. Occasionally the description has been drawn from another source, in which case the source has been noted. Publications follow the abstracts on current research in each sector of the report. They have been listed, but not annotated, and an attempt has been made to furnish sufficient information to enable the reader to identify and obtain the publication if it is of interest to him.

While this collection is believed to present a reasonably good working view of wholly or partly poverty-oriented research and related activities among the kinds of groups the authors were asked to investigate, it cannot be said to be complete in all respects. An attempt was made to identify and contact all relevant groups where such research might be taking place. While the response was gratifying, many did not answer the questionnaire. Their research is not included. A few who did respond did not feel ready to have their current or contemplated activities noted at this time. Where information was drawn from previously published sources,^{b/} the authors

^{o/} Among the information sources consulted were Science Information Exchange, 209 Madison National Bank Building, 1730 M Street, Washington, D.C. 20036, which supplies notices of current research projects in specified subject areas on request; United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc., 345 E. 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, which maintains extensive files on the activities of member groups and issues various periodic and occasional bibliographies, including Local Developments in the War Against Poverty, a monthly supplement to its Executive Newsletter; the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, which issues a bi-monthly International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, successor to its previous periodical Current Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency; the Health Information Foundation, University of Chicago, 5555 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, which publishes an annual inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health; the Housing and Home Finance Agency (now Department of Housing and Urban Development), Washington, D.C., whose library issues a bi-monthly bibliography entitled Housing Reference; and the Bureau of Community Planning, University of Illinois, 1202 W. California Ave., Urbana, Illinois, which publishes a biennial periodical concerned with current urban and regional research entitled Research Digest. A comprehensive new source of information in this field has recently become available with the establishment by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University, P.O. Box 1567, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106 of a bi-monthly publication entitled Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts.

were sometimes unable to obtain verification concerning the current status of the project. Thus, there is much research going on which is of interest to, but not reported by, this survey. Limited information on many of these projects has been placed in the files of the Economic Research Service.

The authors wish to express their deep appreciation to the many persons throughout the country who responded so graciously to their requests for information.

Table of Contents

Subject	Page Number, By Focus of Study				
	A	B	C	D	E
1. The General Study of Poverty	1	14	--	26	29
2. Community and Neighborhood Organization and Planning	36	41	49	--	--
3. Employment, Unemployment and Job Training	56	63	66	73	78
4. Education	79	85	89	--	111
5. Health, Welfare and Related Activities	117	125	147	156	170
6. Housing and Urban Renewal	172	177	--	187	191
Index of Investigators on Current Research Projects	193				

Focus of Study:

- A General
- B Particular Region, State or Locality
- C Youth
- D Aged, Chronically Ill or Disabled Persons
- E Minority Groups

1. THE GENERAL STUDY OF POVERTY

A. GENERAL

Studies in Process

✓ 1A-1 An Examination of the Concept of Economic Dependency

Odin W. Anderson, Ph.D., Research Director, and William C. Richardson, Research Assistant, both of Center for Health Administration Studies, University of Chicago. Sponsored by U. S. Public Health Service. To be completed 1967.

Purposes are: (1) To examine the concept of economic dependency defined as the individuals in the population who for whatever reason are not self-sustaining and are therefore "dependent" on parents, other relatives, and public and private programs; (2) To determine the extent to which public and private programs support economic dependents and the extent to which such dependents are supported by other means, mainly the family wage earners; and (3) Ultimately, to determine extent of poverty depending on various criteria that can be applied.

Methods include intensive review and evaluation of pre-collected data, past surveys, etc., and retabulations of such in terms of the conceptual framework being formulated. This is an exploratory and developmental study which will ultimately lead to a household survey in selected area(s) to obtain original data gathered in previous studies and to enable appropriate cross-tabulations of relationships.

Source: Dr. Odin W. Anderson, Professor & Research Director, Center for Health Administration Studies, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

✓ 1A-2 Problems of Data Collection from Low-income Population.

Carol Weiss, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. Sponsored by the U.S. Welfare Administration. In process.

This project will review the experiences of researchers concerning the problems of collecting data from low-income populations, particularly the effects of different methods of interviewing. It will review the literature, consult with practitioners, make secondary analysis of available survey data, and develop proposals for a series of experiments with alternative methods.

The study will attempt to relate these methodological problems to the theoretical analysis of the problem of poverty and its efforts. Particular problems for study include: perceptions of research among low-income people, different methods of presenting the study to the respondent, topic sensitivity, matching interviewers with respondents by race or class, use of the poor as interviewers, structured or unstructured interviews, interviewing alone or in groups, interviewing different family members.

Source: Allen H. Barton, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

✓ 1A-3 Determination of Poverty Cut-Off Levels

Elliot Wetzler, Institute for Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

This study develops a method similar to that used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for measuring the incomes needed to yield equivalent levels of welfare for different population groups. Equal well-being is defined as equal consumption expenditures relative to total income. Using multiple regression analysis of the survey data, this study determines the income levels for different population groups at which expenditure for food is the same.

The IDA method is different from the BLS method in that it uses less restrictive types of equations, thereby taking the effect of family size into account. In addition, the IDA method permits estimates to be made for family types not included in the available data. Finally, the use of regression analysis makes it possible to determine the degree of "explanatory" power of the equations and the amount of confidence that can be placed in the coefficients.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203

1A-4 Projections of the Number of Poor Families to 1970 and 1975

Elliot Wetzler, Institute for Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

This paper discusses the methodology and results obtained in projecting the incidence and number of families in poverty for different family types for the years 1970 and 1975. Data from Herman Miller's Technical Paper No. 8, Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States - 1947 to

1960, were used to compute percentage of poor in 1948 and 1960 and other additional information. The fraction of different population groups with incomes below the poverty level is determined by the projection of the mean and standard deviation of the log-normal approximation to their income distribution at the average 1948-1960 rates of change.

Using a \$3000 adjusted poverty cut-off line in 1963 dollars, the overall incidence of poverty drops by over one third between 1959 and 1975. This reduction in the incidence of poverty is not spread evenly among various types of families. A much slower rate of reduction is indicated for non-farm families with female head; an extremely rapid rate of reduction for non-farm families with aged head. The rate of reduction is more rapid for non-farm white families than for non-farm non-white families, though the absolute percentage fall is greater for non-white families.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203

1A-5 Comparison of Alternative Methods of Projecting the Poverty Rate

Richard F. Muth, Institute of Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

The projections of percent poor made by the Council of Economic Advisers in the 1964 Economic Report and those of Gallaway in the American Economic Review (March 1965) differ from each other and from those made by IDA: this paper compares the three different methods used in making the projections. This is done by considering the stability over time of the parameters of the different formulas used to determine the fraction of the population with incomes below the poverty cut-off level. In addition, the implications of these varying formulas when observing the effects of changes in the economic growth and unemployment rates are studied.

The major conclusion is that, while extrapolation of past relationships as done by the Council can be treacherous, the regression projections made by Gallaway are likely to overstate the contribution that a more rapid rate of economic growth can make to the elimination of poverty.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203

1A-6 The Poverty Impact of Federal Welfare/Income Maintenance Programs

Neil S. Weiner, Institute for Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

The purpose is to assess each major (over \$100 million annually) program's economic benefits and their impact on poverty. To arrive at this information, for each program it was necessary to determine the magnitude of benefits and the recipients' characteristics. Some of the programs included in the analysis are Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Survivors Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, Veterans Compensation and Pensions, Agricultural Price Support, School Lunch Program, Rural Electrification Administration, and the Public Housing Program. In assessing program impact, the paper studies various phenomena of the recipient population such as: the relative shares going to those groups that are typically the poor, the income distribution of recipients, amount of benefits going to poverty families, regional distribution of benefits, and the proportion of benefits to total income.

It was discovered that only 38 percent of the benefits go to poverty families; and with the exception of public assistance, public housing and OASDI, income maintenance programs are not oriented to the poor. Therefore, the programs in this present form do not offer any great prospects of alleviating poverty on a substantial scale.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203

1A-7 Areas of Declining Employment

Betty Silver Mahoney, Institute for Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

In studying the generally assumed hypotheses that increased unemployment rates are due to decreases in employment, it was found that although they are positively correlated, they are not highly correlated. This paper is therefore concerned with examining the labor force adjustment to declining employment. The change in the area labor force is partitioned into changes in participation rates and changes in population in order to see if any component of labor force change can account for the differences in the unemployment rate experiences of areas with equally adverse employment changes.

The examination of these components showed that neither changes in labor force participation, nor the rate of natural

increase, nor migration dominated the change in the number in the labor force and the associated employment rate change in areas of declining employment. But the changes worked together in varying combinations across the areas.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203.

1A-8 Evaluating the Returns to Regional Economic Development Programs

Stanley M. Besen, Institute for Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

The purpose is to present a framework for evaluating anti-poverty effects of programs directed at specific regions. It is argued that the correct measure of the impact of such programs is the increase in real output which they bring about. This paper, therefore, explores interstate differences in productivity within an industry in an attempt to determine the reasons that factors of production earn differing rates of return depending on the state in which they are employed.

Using data from the Census of Manufactures, 1958, Survey of Manufactures, 1957, Census of Population, 1960, and Highway Statistics, 1957, the study fits cross-section functions to data on the "average establishment" for each state in a given manufacturing industry. Since the programs focus principally on improving educational opportunities and the quality of public facilities, the quality of the labor force and the highway system are included as factor inputs in addition to the labor and capital factors in the production functions.

The results indicate that, at least in some industries, increased educational attainment of the population and an improved highway system will lead to increased productivity.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203.

1A-9 Poverty Amid Affluence

Oscar Ornati, Professor of Economics, Henry David, formerly President, and J. Stouder Sweet, Project Special Editor, all of New School for Social Research, New York. Sponsored by the Twentieth Century Fund. Summary report to be published Spring 1966.

The focus of the investigation is on the relation of economic and social factors such as color, education and place of residence, to poverty. It will cover the extent of private

and public expenditures to combat poverty and will examine the changing concepts over the past fifty years of what constitutes inadequate and adequate levels of family income.

Source: Mrs. Louise Field, Research Associate, Twentieth Century Fund, 41 East 70th Street, New York, New York 10021.

1A-10 Programs in Aid of the Poor

Dr. Sar A. Levitan, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. Sponsored by the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress and The Ford Foundation. To be completed December 1965.

A review and appraisal of existing programs in aid of the poor, an examination of current proposals to combat poverty, and a discussion of programs that might be adopted during the balance of this decade.

Source: Samuel V. Bennett, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 709 South Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

1A-11 The Great Society's Poor Law: A New Approach to Poverty

Dr. Sar A. Levitan, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. Sponsored by The Ford Foundation. To be completed Summer 1967.

A critical review of the Economic Opportunity Act and evaluation of its first two years of activities.

A close follow-up of OEO operations, through personal contacts with officials of the agency and study of published and internal documents (to the extent they are made available); review of Congressional hearings and reports; field work involving observations of projects funded by OEO.

Source: Samuel V. Bennett, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 709 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

✓ 1A-12 Intergenerational Stability of the Poor

Calvin Dunham, Instructor, Department of Sociology, Arkansas State College. (Study is a dissertation to complete requirements for doctorate from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.) To be completed June 1966.

A study to identify those characteristics or behaviors (found among an identifiable group of poor families that have a multigenerational history of poverty) that function to resist

society's efforts to change their style of life. The question becomes: "What intra-family behaviors function to perpetuate poverty and to resist society's efforts to facilitate upward mobility?"

Personal interviews and case-record analysis will be focused upon three selected groups of families: (1) Families that have a multi-generational history of poverty; (2) Families that have effected a degree of upward mobility through using social service agencies; and (3) Families selected from the middle class who have no known history of poverty or deprivation or who have not been the subject to special interest by social agencies because of poverty or deprivation.

Source: Melvyn N. Freed, Director, Office of Institutional Research, Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas.

1A-13 Economic Status, Unemployment, and Family Growth

Ronald Freedman, Director, and Lolagene C. Coombs, Research Associate, both of Population Studies Center, University of Michigan. Sponsored by Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. To be completed Winter 1966.

This is a research project to study important aspects of the relation of economic status and periods of unemployment or dependency to family growth and welfare. A longitudinal study, the research will focus on patterns and dynamics of family composition and on how they are affected by both initial and shifting economic status.

There are three sources of data for the study: (1) 1300 intensive interviews covering many phases of family life, history, and the number of children planned, taken in January-March 1962 from samples of white couples recently married or recently having had a first, second, or fourth child, living in the Detroit Metropolitan Area; (2) follow-up of these interviews for two years to determine changes in family composition, pregnancies, and economic status; and (3) interviews to be obtained from a separate sample of Negro couples.

This research is only tangentially concerned with the problem of poverty. There is considerable data, however, on the spacing of children as it relates to the economic asset position of the family. Of particular interest in this regard is the information on couples with premarital pregnancy histories.

Source: Lolagene C. Coombs, Research Associate, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

1A-14 Social and Economic Differentials in Mortality, 1960.

Philip M. Hauser, Director, and Evelyn M. Kitagawa, both of Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago. Sponsored by U.S. National Institute of Health, Project began May 1, 1960. Final report due 1966.

Problem: The study will measure and analyze social, economic, and geographic differences in mortality, by selected causes of death, among the population of the United States in 1960.

Project: The study will be based on a matching of death certificates for May through August, 1960, with the population schedules collected in April 1960 Census. Census information for these decedents will be used to classify deaths by various social and economic characteristics, and by the census geographic classification. Mortality rates will be analyzed by geographic areas, nativity and ethnic background, income, occupation, educational attainment, and other census characteristics.

Publications: Hauser, P.M., and Kitagawa, E.M., "Social and Economic Mortality Differentials in the United States, 1960: Outline of a Research Project", American Statistical Association Proceedings, Social Statistics Section, 1960 (Washington).

Kitagawa, E.M., and Hauser, P.M., "Methods Used in a Current Study of Social and Economic Differentials in Mortality", Proceedings of 1962 Annual Conference of Milbank Memorial Fund, 1963.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963. No. A49. Address inquiries to: Evelyn M. Kitagawa, Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.

1A-15 Poverty in the Metropolis

Leo Srole, Ph.D., Professor of Psychiatry (Social Sciences), Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Sponsored in part by Foundation Fund for Psychiatric Research. Analysis to begin Spring 1966.

Among adults who were children of poverty-level parents, some subsequently managed to climb out of the poverty condition, others did not. Among adults who were children of near-poverty parents, some by adulthood had "fallen" into the poverty stratum, others had not. Given these four groups of adults, the study examines the childhood family constellations, life circumstances, community contexts and psychological characteristics that have explanatory power as contributing to the difference in adult socio-economic outcome.

Study is based on a probability sample of 1,660 adults (ages 20-59) who were interviewed in their homes for purposes of the Midtown Manhattan Study.

Source: Dr. Leo Srole, Professor of Psychiatry (Social Sciences), School of Public Health & Administrative Medicine, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 630 West 168th St., New York, New York 10032.

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B. PARTICULAR REGIONS, STATES, OR LOCALITIES

Studies in Process

1B-1 Survey of Low-Income Families in North Carolina

Michael P. Brooks, Director of Research, and Mrs. Edwina Williams, Project Supervisor, and others all of The North Carolina Fund. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Initial findings expected Summer 1966; final report, May 1967.

A major survey of low-income families in eleven North Carolina communities (involving 20 of the state's 100 counties) presently undertaking community action programs with the partial support of The North Carolina Fund. The eleven project communities vary widely in size, demographic composition, economic base, social and political structure, and other relevant characteristics.

The survey has four major purposes: (1) The provision of information for use in program planning; (2) Evaluation; (3) The identification of problems requiring study in greater depth; and (4) The generation of data for the testing of hypotheses pertaining to the structure and dynamic processes of the culture of poverty.

Source: Michael P. Brooks, Director of Research, The North Carolina Fund, P.O. Box 687, Durham, N.C. 27702.

1B-2 Homelessness: Etiology, Patterns and Consequences

Professor Theodore Caplow and Dr. Howard M. Bahr, both of Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. In process.

A study of how men become homeless, and the consequences of homelessness. Research is concentrated in Manhattan, particularly on the Bowery. In addition to conducting a series of censuses of the Bowery, and examining the contacts of homeless men with city agencies, the project will obtain life-history information from a sample of homeless men (defined as those having minimal attachment to organizations) in an attempt to identify the correlates of social isolation. The data gathered will contribute to knowledge of the relation between social isolation and integration, and will have implications for such specialized areas of sociology as the study of anomie, alienation, deviance, marriage and family life, and the sociology of work.

Source: Dr. Allen H. Barton, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

1B-3 A Cultural Study of Poverty

O. R. Gallagher, Associate Professor of Anthropology, and H. Abramowitz, Instructor in Sociology, both of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York.

The object is to make a fairly traditional "Community-study" of a community in upper New York State (an area where practically nothing has previously been done), using participant observation and formal interviewing. The "community" consists of approximately 200 persons who have families who have lived in the "hollow" for perhaps 200 years. Their vital statistics appear to be similar to the people of the Southern Mountains area.

Source: Julian D. Mosley, Research Director, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403.

1B-4 Adjustment of White Migrants from Southern Appalachia to Uptown Chicago

Victor B. Streufert, Associate Professor of Sociology, Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois. To be completed December 1965.

Data obtained from 160 migrant families by both participant observation and questionnaire survey methods are used to estimate adjustment to urban institutions, as measured by involvement in and adjustment to religious institutions in the area. Relationships between adjustment and other social and economic variables such as area of origin, amount of education, type of occupation, attitudes toward the city, beliefs concerning return to the South, patterns of migration, etc.

Source: Mr. Julian D. Mosley, Research Director, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403.

1B-5 Training for Change in a Low Income Group

Dr. J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, Project Director and Assistant Professor of Sociology, Texas Western College. Study completed and to be published April 1966 in Journal of the Rocky Mountain Social Science Association.

The relationship between selected characteristics of informants (size of family of procreation, type of family of

orientation, level of income, and extent of formal education) and three aspects connected with adaptation to change (reference orientation, attitudes toward opening up to new acquaintances, and attitudes toward strangers) were investigated in a survey of the population of four census tracts with lowest economic indexes and highest family indexes in a SMSA of 300,000 inhabitants. A relocation program will affect most of the population of these tracts in the near future.

Family and economic indexes by tracts were calculated by the method developed by Eshref Shevsky and Wendell Bell, Social Area Analysis (Stanford University Press, 1955). The study is based on a random sample of 50 percent of the housing units with information collected from heads of households.

Of all variables studies, extent of formal education appeared as the most significant factor in terms of reference orientation and attitudes toward strangers. Lack of formal education in American schools decreased the changes for social mobility and reinforced ethnical membership.

Source: Dr. J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas.

1B-6 Working Class Life in Boston

Stephan Thernstrom, Instructor, History Department, Harvard. Sponsored by the Joint Center for Urban Studies. To be completed 1966.

A historical study of the changing social and economic position of selected working class residents in Boston. An attempt is being made to isolate characteristic patterns of immigrant assimilation, residential mobility, and other forms of social mobility.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

1B-7 Statistical Handbook for Counties in the Southern Appalachian Area

James S. Brown, Professor of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky and Julian D. Mosley, Research Director, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc. and the University of Kentucky. To be published Spring 1966.

Statistical data will be presented by counties and in some instances, by State economic areas, for 310 counties sometimes considered to be in or adjacent to the Southern Appalachian

areas of nine states. For comparative purposes, state and U. S. data will be included. The general subject matter areas for which data will be given include: (1) Population distribution, characteristics, and growth; (2) Education; (3) Health and welfare; (4) Housing; (5) Religion; (6) Voting patterns; and (7) Economics, etc. The most recently available data which are comparable for all counties being studied will be included, and a major focus will be on recent trends (since 1930) as related to social and economic problems and development in this area.

Source: Julian D. Mosley, Research Director, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky.

1B-8 A Study of the Bronx Economy and an Evaluation of the Prospects for Attracting Additional Commerce and Industry to Alleviate Unemployment

Dr. Joseph R. Cammarosano, Director of Institute of Urban Studies and Research Coordinator for the project; Rev. William T. Hogan, S. J., Project Director; Professor William T. Partlan, Statistician; Dr. Louis M. Spadaro, Chief Economist, and others of the Institute of Urban Studies, Fordham University. Sponsored by the New York City Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed January 1967.

Phase one of the study involves an extensive analysis of the character and extent of the borough's commercial and industrial activity. In addition, a labor market survey will be concerned with levels of employment, unemployment, earnings, educational attainment, skills and work experience of the population according to age and ethnic groups.

Phase two will draw upon the findings of phase one, and be concerned with attracting additional commerce and industry to the Bronx to create new employment opportunities for the pool of under utilized labor resources available.

The personnel engaged in this program have had extensive experience in dealing with the problems of the urban economy. Closely related to the present project are two studies completed on the economics of the construction industry and on the demand for public utility services in the City of New York. In addition, previous research in the area of State-City taxation has provided knowledge valuable in the assessment of the local business climate and for studying possible changes in the tax structure for attracting new industry into the area.

Source: Rev. William T. Hogan, S.J., Director of Research, Fordham University, Bronx, New York 10458.

1B-9 Preliminary Study of Brankruptcy Families

Dr. Max Siporin, D.S.W., Professor and Project Advisor for a thesis project by six students in Tulane School of Social Work. Dates of completion and publication undetermined.

A study of family group problem-solving on the part of bankrupt debtors and their family groups, in relation to several selected variables.

Information was secured through interviews with members of 23 families (21 husbands and 20 wives). Each of the debtors had completed bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal District Court at New Orleans between August 18 and October 20, 1964, and was a member of an intact family group.

Source: Dr. M. M. Kreeger, Assistant to the Vice-President, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

1B-10 The Single-Parent Family

Jetse Sprey, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology Western Reserve University. Sponsored by U.S. Welfare and Social Security Administrations. Pilot study to be completed January 1966: application for 1966-69 continuation pending.

This study compares three types of single-parent populations: families broken by (1) the death of one parent or by (2) divorce, and (3) families resulting from the decision of an unwed mother to keep her illegitimate child. The purpose is to discover how each of these types adjusts or fails to adjust to their incomplete family structure. While the study is not limited to any one socio-economic group, it can be assumed that most families in the unwed mother category and a sufficient representation of those in the other two categories will be of lower socio-economic status. Thus the study will furnish much data on the causes and effects of poverty as related to the family.

The Cleveland, Ohio metropolitan area is the research population source. Incomplete families have been under survey since 1962, and it is planned to follow up and interview a subsample together with a control sample of complete families.

Publications: Jetse Sprey, Marvin B. Sussman, and Judith Cates, "Single-Parent Families: Theoretical Issues and Methodological Problems", paper presented at annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Montreal, August 28, 1964; currently being revised for publication.

Source: Marvin B. Sussman, Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

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D. AGED, CHRONICALLY ILL, OR DISABLED PERSONS

Studies in Process

1D-1 Poverty and Aging as Factors in Social Isolation

George S. Rosenberg, Ph.D., Research Associate, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. Sponsored by the U.S. Social Security Administration, H.E.W. To be completed May 1966.

The differential contributions of poverty and old age to social isolation are not well understood. It is the purpose of this study to describe these relationships. Families living in poverty will be compared with working class families living above the subsistence level but on a low income. Three age groups of families from both strata will be studied: middle age when presumably isolation is minimal, the years immediately preceding retirement, and post-retirement age. Poverty-stricken and solvent families will be compared in terms of the degree of isolation among nuclear family members, isolation of the nuclear family from their kindred, and from friends, neighbors, and the wider community. Isolation will be defined by using appropriate behavioral and attitudinal indicators for each age group.

Study is based on extensive interviews with a sample of 1600 white, blue-collar workers (or retirees), 45-80 years of age meeting income criterion depending upon family size. Study techniques include multi-variate cross-table analysis and associated statistical measures, analysis of variance and covariance, and scaling. Several computer programs have been specially developed for this study.

Source: Dr. George S. Rosenberg, Research Associate, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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E. MINORITY GROUPS

Studies in Process

1E-1 Behavior Problems in Puerto Rican Children

Alexander Thomas, M.D., Associate Professor Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine. Sponsored by the Health Research Council of the City of New York, Department of Health. To be completed 1968.

A population of 320 children in 72 working-class Puerto Rican families will be studied to determine the types of deviant behaviors that occur in the children, the etiological factors involved in the development of the behavior problems, the attitudes of the parents toward the problem behavior in their children, the characteristic ways in which they accept professional help. A cross-cultural comparison of the findings with those already found in a group of children of native-born middle-class families will also be done.

Source: Dr. Alexander Thomas, Dept. of Psychiatry and Neurology, New York University School of Medicine, 550 First Ave., New York, New York 10016.

1E-2 The Role of Cultural Values in Work Patterns and Health Practices Among Mexicans and Mexican-Americans in Selected Border Communities: A Comparative Study

Dr. E. R. Stoddard, Associate Professor of Sociology, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas. To be completed August 1966.

A pilot project to provide the basic groundwork for a more comprehensive study of the Mexican-Americans in El Paso -- their origins, immigration and emigration patterns, demographic characteristics, work patterns and health practices. Of special interest is the problem of the Mexican-American with agricultural background who is currently employed in industrial occupations. Methodological problems of future poverty and manpower retraining programs will be charted by this and continuing research in this area.

Data are gathered primarily through interviews in "Smelter-town", a Mexican-American "cultural island" of persons mostly employed in industrial occupations, and some interviewing among the residents of the suburb "Colonias" of Ciudad Juarez, Chih., Republic of Mexico.

Dr. Stoddard has participated in various capacities in other cross-culture studies in Texas and in Michigan.

Source: Dr. E. R. Stoddard, Department of Sociology,
Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas.

1E-3 Social Integration of Spanish-Speaking Persons in an
American Border Community

Dr. J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, Project Director and Assistant Professor of Sociology, Texas Western College. Sponsored by the Research Institute of the University. Research completed. Results to be presented: (1) At the 1966 annual meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Association, at New Orleans; (2) As "Value-orientation of an Ethnical Minority in the Border", Vol. 1, 1966, Southwestern Social Science Quarterly; and (3) As "Special Problems in the Assimilation of an Ethnical Minority in the Border of their Culture", in Sociologia (Foundation School of Sociology and Politics, Sao Paulo, Brazil), in Portuguese, February 1966.

The research deals with the degree of social participation of the community and neighborhood of Spanish-speaking migrants and their descendants in El Paso. Each head of household included in 8 samples (2 probability samples within each of 4 selected Census tracts) was interviewed. Information on social participation was collected through the application of a "community rating schedule", of a "neighborhood practices schedule", of a "citizen political action schedule", and a final part that included descriptive items on the subject.

It was found that there is no significant difference in community participation of Spanish surname individuals in regard to economic and family indexes differences. Neither were major differences found for the Anglo group. For all groups there is little participation in community life and affairs. Preliminary multivariate analysis indicates three major factors influence participation in the community: (1) Amount of migration within the U.S. before settling in El Paso; (2) Position in the occupational structure; and (3) Education.

Source: Dr. J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, Texas Western College,
El Paso, Texas.

1E-4 Socio-cultural Integration in a Border Community and the Importance of Social Ambivalence in the Process of Assimilation

Dr. J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, Project Director and Assistant Professor of Sociology, Texas Western College. To be completed September 1966.

Sociologists have been investigating two main aspects of social relationships -- conflict and cooperation. This study considers a third major possibility that has received somewhat scattered interest: social relationships that do not lead immediately to conflict nor to cooperation. These relationships may be of great importance for analysis. Ambivalence in social relations will be studied in the border area where Mexicans and their descendants are caught in the midst of two competing socio-cultural systems. Results may yield a valuable interpretative tool for the explanation of lack of social participation among Mexican-Americans.

Source: Dr. J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas.

1E-5 Aspirations of Mexican-American Families in San Antonio, Texas

Arthur J. Rubel, Assistant Professor, The University of Texas.

A study to determine the ways in which successful families may be distinguished from unsuccessful families, as well as the discovery of the manner in which urban Mexican-Americans cope with the problems of city life.

Source: Arthur J. Rubel, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

1E-6 Success and Failure of Migrants to an Urban Milieu

Ozzie G. Simmons, Robert C. Hanson, and Jules J. Wanderer, Institute of Behavioural Science, University of Colorado. Sponsored by U.S. Public Health Service, H.E.W. In process.

A study to identify and explicate the social processes leading to success or failure of Spanish-speaking migrants in the urban milieu. Relevant data will be collected about the attributes the migrant brings with him, the urban role-path he travels, the sequence of events that characterize his movements along a role-path, the characteristics of the urban milieu, and evaluations of his success and failure. The major components of the research are: (1) Formulation of an initial conceptual

framework based on the pertinent research literature and the collection and analysis of intensive case histories; (2) Development of a model of urbanization processes and computer simulation of these processes; and (3) Test of the model on an additional body of empirical data collected from a relatively larger random sample of migrants.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

1E-7 Childhood Predictors of Negro Mobility and Criminality

Lee N. Robins, Ph.D., Research Associate Professor of Sociology in Psychiatry, and George E. Murphy, M.D., Assistant Professor Psychiatry, Washington University Medical School. Sponsored by U.S. Public Health Service. To be completed 1968.

The study will use a Negro population to further investigation of the nature of the interaction of class position and deviant behavior. Two hypotheses will be tested: (1) The proposition, generally accepted by social scientists but as yet not adequately tested, that the high rate of Negro crime and family disruption can largely be accounted for by the low socio-economic status of Negroes; and (2) The obverse hypothesis, largely ignored in current sociological theory, that the heavy concentration of Negroes in the lower class in metropolitan centers is a consequence of the high rate of juvenile crime and antisocial behavior of Negro boys and of the Negro boys' experience with fathers who themselves have high rates of antisocial behavior expressed by desertion and non-support of their families.

These hypotheses will be tested through a longitudinal study of a sample of Negro boys of normal I.Q. still living in the city of their birth. The study will evaluate the relative importance of their childhood socio-economic status, childhood behavior problems, and lack of a father in the childhood home in determining their adult socio-economic status, and their adult arrest records. It will explore a number of social and psychiatric variables in addition, which appear related to the ability to overcome handicaps existing in childhood.

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Source: Lee N. Robins, Ph.D., School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, 4940 Audubon Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

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2. COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

A. GENERAL

Studies in Process

2A-1 Performance of Vista Volunteers in the Field

Kenneth Lenihan, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. In process.

This study will describe the work of the Volunteers and examine the factors that contribute to making an effective Volunteer. Some of the factors to be analyzed are: Individual characteristics of the Volunteers (age, sex, education, experience, person-orientation); social relationships (with other Vistas, with agency personnel, with clients); job assignment (structured or unstructured, general or specific); agency program (community action, service oriented); and clients (urban-rural, race, permanent-transient). Structured interviews were carried out with approximately 80 Vistas and the same number of supervisors, who represent the local agencies within which the Volunteers worked.

Source: Allen H. Barton, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

2A-2 Techniques of Organizing and Building Organizations of the Poor

Warren G. Haggstrom, Project Director, Jonathan A. Freedman, Research Coordinator, Daniel A. Foss, Senior Research Analyst, and Robert S. Pickett, Historian, all of Community Action Training Center, Syracuse University. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed and published 1967.

A project designed to discover the effective techniques needed for organizing the poor in the urban setting and develop a general theory of organization through examination of how specific organizations of the poor were built in Syracuse, New York. Participant-observation yields information on first hand techniques of organization and the growth of organizations. Analysis is based on reports written by trained observers.

Source: Jonathan A. Freedman, Research Coordinator, Community Action Training Center, Syracuse University, 805 Madison St., Syracuse, New York 13210.

2A-3 People and Social Planning

Lisa R. Peattie, Lecturer, Department of City and Regional Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Sponsored by the Joint Center for Urban Studies.

The study examines the relationship between "the poor" and the institutions which intend to service and/or represent them, or, more generally, the relationships between individuals and technically-organized institutions in a complex society.

Data are developed through interviews and attendance at meetings of neighborhood planning groups.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

2A-4 Participation of the Poor in the Poverty War

Dr. Arthur B. Shostak, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation Faculty Fellowship Committee. Continuing with progress reports from time to time.

Will the establishment permit, and will the poor seek and maintain "maximum feasible participation" in the Anti-Poverty Program? Implications are sought through intense study of Philadelphia community action program and use of secondary source material on other cities.

Philadelphia, alone among all American cities has direct representation of the poor on its anti-poverty governing board. This experiment, while still a young one, already illuminates certain complexities of the anti-poverty effort, and, in the greater involvement of the city's Negroes, encourages new respect for the heterogeneity, the independence, the factionalism, and the racial pride of the Negro poor. If, as a nation, we really seek to help both the Caucasian and the Negro poor achieve a new selfhood, we can only do this by involving the Poor themselves in the guidance of their own destinies.

Source: Dr. Arthur B. Shostak, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

2A-5 Community Leadership and the Impact of the Office of Economic Opportunity Programs

Edgar W. Butler, Ph.D., Research Associate, and Hallowell Pope, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, both of Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be published June 1966.

The purpose is to develop a research program to explain the development, conduct, and results of community action programs. Primary focus will be placed upon changes in community leadership patterns, the emergence of new leadership, and the consequences of leadership change for action programs in varied types of communities. Emphasis will be placed on problems of measuring patterns of influence to enable changes in leadership patterns to be identified.

Source: Dr. Edgar W. Butler, Assistant Professor & Research Associate, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

2A-6 An Analysis of the Community Action Process

Michael P. Brooks, Director of Research; Ronald C. Semone, Project Supervisor; and others of The North Carolina Fund. To be completed September 1967.

A study to systematically evaluate community action programs in eleven North Carolina communities. Basic data about the environment variables that impinge upon the community action process during the first year of operation will be formulated to foster a common approach toward the analysis of the eleven different communities. The final report is expected to be directly relevant to administrative policy in the anti-poverty program. It will focus upon the conditions under which a community action program is likely to produce comprehensive program planning, administrative coordination of heretofore autonomous local agency programs, and significant involvement of residents and target groups. There will be a comprehensive evaluation of the community action process in terms of the conceptual framework developed by project participants; in addition, a group of social scientists will have been trained, whose early involvement with social action may have lasting impact upon their future work.

Source: Michael P. Brooks, Director of Research, The North Carolina Fund, Post Office Box 687, Durham, North Carolina 27702.

Completed Studies

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Wickenden, Elizabeth. Federal Legislation: Its Impact and Opportunity for Social Welfare. National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc. New York, N.Y. June 1964. 9p.

Ylvisaker, Paul N. Community Action: A Response to Some Unfinished Business. Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y. January 11, 1963. 14p.

B. PARTICULAR REGIONS, STATES, OR LOCALITIES

Studies in Process

2B-1 A New Attack Upon Rural Poverty

Ivan Ryan, Project Director, Public Service Division, Northern Michigan University. Various phases separately sponsored by agencies of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the U.S. Department of Labor. To be published June 1966.

This proposal emphasizing community action in three specific counties of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will attempt to solve unemployment among rural school drop-outs. The project will attempt 8 specific demonstration features: (1) That services can be provided to all eligible individuals; (2) That indigenous rural opinion leaders can be recruited and organized to provide supportive assistance to individuals and families of trainees; (3) That medical, optical, and dental problems can be identified and remedied by the resources of current existing agencies and organizations; (4) That effective on-the-job placement and supervision can be conducted by university specialists operating in isolated rural areas; (5) That the resources of the university community can be mobilized for a special residential training group of culturally disadvantaged; (6) That effective preparation can be made for possible personal migration to jobs in cities; (7) That concerned local citizens and organization leaders can become aware of and skilled in the use of assisting local, state, and federal resources to help solve similar poverty problems; and (8) That individually designed remedial and educational programs provide an effective and economic tool in solving problems in rural poverty.

Source: Ivan Ryan, Project Director, Public Service Division, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan 49855.

2B-2 Community Progress, Inc. - New Haven, Connecticut

Mitchell Sviridoff, Executive Director. Sponsored by The Ford Foundation with matching Federal and Local funds. Continuing since 1962.

Community Progress, Inc. is a non-profit corporation organized to conduct research and planning and to take action directed toward the improvement of living, working, housing, recreational and educational conditions of people in the community, with a view to lessening neighborhood tensions and combating community deterioration in the metropolitan New Haven area.

Publications: New Haven Development Program First Annual Progress Report, April 15, 1964. 105p. (mimeo.); Community Action Program Review, May 1965. 97p.

Source: Mitchell Sviridoff, Executive Director, Community Progress, Inc., 270 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

2B-3 Action for Boston Community Development Inc.

Joseph S. Slavet, Executive Director, and others. A continuing program supported in part by U.S. Department of Labor.

ABCD is designed to encourage and promote the improvement of community life in the Boston area, with special emphasis upon, but not limited to, the initiation of programs in education, social services, youth employment and related fields.

ABCD seeks to achieve their purposes in the following ways:

(1) By developing, in concert with other agencies, new community service programs, with emphasis on the needs of Boston's disadvantaged people, especially in areas where urban renewal is providing new opportunities; (2) By reviewing existing services and pressing for a redirection of resources into more effective patterns and instruments for resolving social problems; (3) By improving the coordination of services among Federal, State and municipal agencies and between public and private organizations; (4) By testing and evaluating new methods for reducing social problems; and (5) By informing and educating the public in areas related to ABCD's programs and objectives.

Publications: ABCD Newsletter, monthly, free; A Proposal to Demonstrate Program for Culturally Disadvantaged Children in the Boston Public Schools, June 1963, \$2.00; The Boston Youth Opportunities Project: A Report and a Proposal, December 1963, \$2.00; Application to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association for a Grant of Funds in Support of a Model Defender Project for Suffolk County Massachusetts, August 1964, \$.35; A Proposal to Establish a Unified Legal Service Program in Boston, Massachusetts, August 1964, \$.50; Proposals for Out-of-School and In-School Work-Training Programs for Boston Youth, April 1965, \$2.00; A Report on ABCD Activities, September 1963-August 1964, \$2.00; Origins of ABCD, March 10, 1965, 48p.

Source: Mr. Joseph S. Slavet, Executive Director, Action for Boston Community Development Inc., 18 Tremont St., Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

2B-4 New Orleans Area Project

Leonard Reissman, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Tulane University. Sponsored by Stern Family Fund, (New Orleans), and the City of New Orleans. To be published November 1966.

A study to determine socially homogeneous subareas of the city and to classify them according to social types. The social and psychological correlates of inhabitants in each area and their relationships to the following factors will be determined: (1) Effects of blighted and slum housing; (2) The effects of poverty upon individuals and their families; and (3) The efficacy of neighborhood voluntary associations in the social environments of different classes. Data analyzed are from the Bureau of the Census; records of local public and private agencies; and intensive interviews with a sample of individuals from each of the subareas.

Source: M. M. Kreeger, Assistant to the Vice-President, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

2B-5 Economic Opportunities for the City of Tulsa

M. M. Hargrove, Dean, Dr. William Day, Dr. John Amos, and Dr. Gordon Lovejoy, all of College of Business Administration, University of Tulsa. Sponsored by the City of Tulsa. To be completed January 1966.

A study to determine the poverty pockets in the City of Tulsa and recommend a program for their elimination.

Source: Dean M. M. Hargrove, College of Business Administration, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

2B-6 Participation of Lower Income People in Social and Physical Planning Programs - Two Case Studies

Michael Appleby, Fellow, Joint Center for Urban Studies.

A study of how problems of communication, life style conflict and differing standards of political action affect efforts to secure involvement of lower or working class groups in social and physical planning programs.

Two programs (in New York and New Haven) which embody different approaches to their low income constituents are being analyzed.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Completed Studies

Alabama

Community Research Associates. Planning for Social Renewal in Mobile County, Alabama. the Associates, April 1963. 102p.

Arizona

Henderson, L. William. Arizona's Poor and the War on Poverty. Bureau of Business and Public Research, College of Business and Public Administration, University of Arizona, Tucson. October 1964. 4p.

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Council of Social Planning, Berkeley Area. Community Action Programs for Implementation in Berkeley. the Council. June 1965. 28p.

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Coordinating Council on Urban Policy. California Urban Policy for Intergovernmental Action: First Report. the Council, State of California, Sacramento. January 1965. 27p.

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Denver Metropolitan Council for Community Service. Source of Funds for Economic Assistance, Social Adjustment, Health, Recreation and Planning Programs in Adams, Arapahoe, Denver and Jefferson Counties. the Council, August 1964. 80p.

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Hartford Community Renewal Team. Community Renewal Team of Greater Hartford. the Team. February 17, 1964. 113p.

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Community Council of Greater New Haven. Community Action Program Review. the Council. 97p.

New Opportunities for Waterbury, Inc. Action Now: A Proposed Community Action Program to Fight Poverty in Waterbury. September 1964. 88p.

District of Columbia

Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area. Initial Proposals for a Campaign Against Poverty in the National Capital Area. the Council. August 24, 1964. 146p.

Georgia

Atlanta-Fulton County Economic Opportunity Authority. Application for Community Action Program. the Authority. November 1964. 180p.

Kansas

Wichita Community Planning Council. Progress Report of the Long-Range Planning Committee. the Council. February 1965. 38p.

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Baltimore Health and Welfare Council. A Plan for Action on the Problems of Baltimore's Disadvantaged People. Steering Committee for a Plan for Action, the Council. 1964. 207p. \$1.00.

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United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston. A Master Plan for the Elimination of Poverty and Unemployment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Special Programs Department, the Services. 1964.

Community Council of Greater Springfield, Inc. Evaluation of Neighborhood Youth Corps. the Council. (forthcoming.)

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Lansing Community Services Council. National Field Study on Comprehensive Long-Range Community Planning for Health, Welfare and Recreation Services. Priority Determination Study made in Cooperation with United Community Funds and Councils of America. the Council. December 1964. 137p.

Community Services Council of St. Clair County. Proposal for a Community Action Center. the Council, Port Huron. April 12, 1965. 18p. \$1.00.

Minnesota

Greater Saint Paul United Fund and Council, Inc. Report to Supporting Foundations: Family Centered Project, 1961-1964. the Council. April 1964. 19p.

New Jersey

Community Welfare Council of Eastern Union County. SCOPE: Strengthen the Community to Overcome Poverty in Elizabeth. the Council, Elizabeth. 1964. 17p.

Newark Council of Social Agencies. Tax Support for Publicly Financed Health, Education, Welfare and Recreation Services in New Jersey: A Suggested Three Pronged Approach. the Council. December 14, 1964. 8p.

New York

Community Council of Greater New York. Antipoverty Manual of Approaches and Plans. the Council. December 1, 1964. 97p.

Puerto Rican Forum. The Puerto Rican Community Development Project. the Forum, New York, N.Y. 1964. 2nd ed. 145p.

North Carolina

Community Research Associates. Prelude to Planning in Buncombe County, North Carolina. the Associates, New York, N.Y.

Charlotte Area Fund. The Proposal of the Charlotte Area Fund. the Fund. January 30, 1964. 74p.

Greensboro Community Council. Project: People Rebuilding Attitudes and Communities in Guilford County: Proposal to the North Carolina Fund. the Council. January 1964. 42p.

North Carolina Fund. Program Proposals for Dealing with the Problems of Poverty. the Fund, February 1, 1964. 47p.

Ohio

Cleveland Welfare Federation. Comprehensive Answers Raised Regarding Anti-Poverty Program. the Federation. June 1965. 36p.

Columbus United Community Council. What Is Our Problem? the Council. September 25, 1964. 77p.

Pennsylvania

Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County. Highlights of HWA's Relationship to the War on Poverty in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. the Association, December 21, 1964. 54p.

Texas

Community Council of Beaumont-North Jefferson County. Community Action Program of the Jefferson County Economic Opportunity Commission, Inc. the Council. 61p.

Blodgett, Terrell. The Economic Opportunity Act in Texas. Institute of Public Affairs, University of Texas. July 1965. 5p.

El Paso Committee for Economic Opportunity Act. Project BRAVO: Building Resources and Vocational Opportunities. the Committee, March 1965. 148p.

Utah

Salt Lake Area Community Action Committee. A Community Action Program for the Salt Lake Area. the Committee. 1965. 50p. \$1.50.

Community Services Council, Salt Lake Area. Anti-Poverty, Utah-Salt Lake Area. the Council. September 1964. 54p.

Virginia

Richmond Area Community Council. Proceedings: Community Action Conference for Economic Opportunity, January 1965. the Council. 28p.

Wisconsin

United Community Services of Greater Milwaukee. Report of the Action Committee on Multi-Problem Families and Youth. the Services. November 11, 1964. 22p.

C. YOUTH

Studies in Process

2C-1 Joint Powers Approach to Youth Unemployment, School Drop-outs and Juvenile Delinquency

Joe P. Maldonado, Executive Director, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Sponsored by various agencies, including U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development and U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. Continuing project.

The Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles is a special purpose agency created under provisions of the California Government Code relating to the joint exercise of powers among governmental agencies. Signatories to the Joint Powers Agreement are the City of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles, the California State Department of Employment, the Los Angeles City Board of Education, and the Los Angeles County Board of Education. The Board was formed in order to bring to bear the full resources of these five major governmental powers upon the problems of youth unemployment, school drop-outs and juvenile delinquency. Demonstration projects have been carried out or are contemplated in youth training and employment; health; community development; education; family centered services; corrections; courts and law enforcement; and recreation and leisure time. Evaluation of programs and total impact forms an integral part of the project, as does certain related research.

Publication: Summary of Proposals, 1965, 69p.

Source: Lloyd C. Street, Research Director, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90012.

2C-2 Houston Action for Youth, Inc.

Helen J. Lewis, Executive Director. Sponsored by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Continuing since 1964.

This program proposes analysis of services needed by demonstration area residents caught in a culture of poverty; services available, gaps in service, and how services could be used as perceived by residents themselves, service structure representatives, and the community at large.

Tools to be used are: the neighborhood organization process for achieving communication, access, involvement, and action with neighborhood residents; and consultation for program

development for achieving communication, access, involvement, and action with service structure and the community at large.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2235.

Correspondent: Helen J. Lewis, Executive Director, Houston Action for Youth, Inc., 215 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77002.

2C-3. Studies of Youth Development in New Haven and Bridgeport, Connecticut

Elmer Luchterhand, Leonard Weller, Rolf Schulze, and others, all of Community Progress, Inc. (See 2B-2.) Sponsored by Departments of Education, New Haven and Bridgeport; Diocesan School Offices of Hartford and Bridgeport; President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. To be completed 1967.

The main part of the research program is a cross-sectional study involving a probability sample of some 1500 youths in the inner-city neighborhoods of New Haven and some 500 youths in one control neighborhood in the City of Bridgeport. The study has two related objectives: (1) To explore relationships between official delinquency, self-reported misconduct, school drop-outs, unemployment, low employability and selected social, psychological and demographic characteristics; and (2) To measure the effects on inner-city youth of participation in the Program generally.

The cross-section study, by itself, does not yield short-term information during the three-year program. Such feedback, as well as the exploration of selected hypotheses on delinquency is being provided by special studies of "problem" and "promising" youth. Since delinquency studies usually rely on the criteria of law enforcement and judicial agencies to identify delinquents, another means was devised which uses neighborhood criteria. The procedure has involved nominations of "problem" and "promising" youth by 120 incumbents of selected roles in inner-city neighborhoods.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime, and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2282.

Correspondent: Community Progress, Inc. 270 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

2C-4 Local Area Study and Demonstration Project

John E. Jacobi, Project Director, Rose Bernstein, M.S.S., Derek Robinson, M.D., Reginald Robinson, Ph.D., and William Ryan, Ph.D., all of Massachusetts Fund for Children and Youth, Inc. Sponsored by Children's Bureau, H.E.W. To be completed 1967.

The broad purposes of the project are: (1) To design and test a method of combined study of the needs of children and youth in two local areas. Needs to be studied separately and in combination include those in health, welfare, education, mental health, delinquency, employment, and leisure time opportunities; (2) To assemble the facts about the problems of children and youth and available services in the areas; (3) To design a practical plan for a well-rounded and integrated program in all fields of service to children and youth; (4) To aid in developing and integrating the existing services and initiate others called for in the plan -- state and local, official and voluntary; (5) To evaluate the effectiveness of the total program as developed in practice; and (6) To derive sound principles of community study, organization and program building for local areas and communities.

This will be a five-year undertaking. The first two years are being devoted to research and fact finding; the last three will be given over to a demonstration program.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963, No. C5. Address inquiries to: John E. Jacobi, Ph.D., Director of the Local Area Study and Demonstration Project, Massachusetts Fund for Children and Youth, Inc., 9 Newbury St., Boston 16, Massachusetts.

2C-5 Mobilization for Youth, Inc. (New York)

Sponsored by various agencies including City of New York, Ford Foundation, and National Institute of Mental Health. Continuing since 1962.

Mobilization for Youth, Inc. is the administrative unit for various action programs in New York City offering services to individuals, families and groups. In the field of education, programs include a curriculum center, pre-service training, and inservice education for teachers as well as guidance, attendance, corrective reading and pre-school programs and experiments to help underachieving children from depressed areas.

Other programs are: parent education, visiting homemakers, neighborhood center, legal services, housing services, mental hygiene services, and services to youthful drug addicts.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vols. V and VI.
Correspondent: Francis P. Purcell, Chief, Training and Personnel, Mobilization for Youth, Inc., 214 E. 2 Street, New York 9, New York.

2C-6 Juvenile Delinquency Prevention in Chicago

Charles P. Livermore, Director, and Milton Hyman, both of the Joint Youth Development Committee. Sponsored by President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

The impact of technology and economic change, high population shifts, and institutional rigidity has resulted in the disruption of the inner-city of Chicago. The consequences for the local community have been the exodus of stable residents, high mobility and low urban skills among new residents, a dispersion of responsibility and, for minority groups, barriers that have locked them out of housing and employment opportunities.

The project will try to demonstrate that by revitalizing the process of social control and socialization, urban residents in one community can be effectively related to people, auspices and institutions that open opportunities for a better urban life. Such a community promises a meaningful environment for youth and a bulwark against juvenile crime.

To achieve this, Chicago proposes to decentralize public and private institutional services for the demonstration area through seven programs -- education, employment, law enforcement and corrections, health, housing, leisure time, and family and neighborhood services; to nurture a sense of community; to renew and strengthen institutions; to contract services through organizations, local and city-wide; and to enlist full scale participation of residents on a paid and volunteer basis.

Program and research efforts will focus on the critical, career turning points in the life of a child, ages 3-6, 12-14, and 16-18.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2121.
Correspondent: Charles P. Livermore, Director, Joint Youth Development Committee, 185 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

2C-7 Chicago Youth Development Project

Hans W. Mattick, Director, Ronald Lippitt, Stephen Withey, Nathan S. Caplan, and others. Under auspices of the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; Ford Foundation; and W. C. and J. U. Stone Foundation. To be completed August 1966.

An action and research project in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. The target population is all males, 10-19 years, residing in two inner-city areas of Chicago, which have high delinquency rates. The program includes organization of parents and other local adults as well as the boys themselves. Theoretical approach is social-psychological and ecological.

Publications: Mattick, Hans W. and Caplan, Nathan S., The Chicago Youth Development Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1964. 113p.; Caplan, Nathan S. and others, "Factors affecting the process and outcome of Street club work", Sociology and Social Research, 48:2 207-219. January 1964; Mattick, Hans W. and Caplan, Nathan S., "Stake Animals, Loud Talking and Leadership in Do-nothing and Do-something Situations", and Caplan, Nathan S. and others, "The Nature, Variety and Patterning of Street Club Work in an Urban Setting", (both in Klein, Malcolm W. and Merhoff, Barbara, (eds.) Juvenile Gangs in Context: Theory, Research and Action, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1964.)

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Crime, and Delinquency, Vol. VI Nos. 2139 and 2156. Correspondent: Hans W. Mattick, Director, Chicago Youth Development Project, 304 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

2C-8 Gateways for Youth

Nicholas J. Demerath, St. Louis Human Development Corporation.

This is a master plan by which to conduct a demonstration effort aimed at increasing the capacities and life chances of culturally deprived youth, and decreasing deviant behavior, especially delinquency, in a target area with 108,000 people in the St. Louis Inner City. Public and private agencies and resources are to be mobilized and managed by a special purpose, non-profit agency, the St. Louis Human Development Corporation.

Six action programs, each with several projects, have been developed; neighborhood stations; employment; education; youth groups; housing improvement; and community health.

Principal action emphases include: (1) Participation of residents in particulars of the programming; (2) Innovations in the design and delivery of services toward more adequate

human development systems, institutions and community organizations; and (3) Operations analysis as feed back to youths, and area residents as well as to staff.

The strategy of intervention is derived from socio-psychological theories of deviant behavior, opportunity structures, achievement motivation, and systems analysis.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2194.

Correspondent: Nicholas J. Demerath, St. Louis Human Development Corporation, Civil Courts Building, 10 North 12 Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63101.

2C-9 HARYOU-ACT, Inc. (Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited)

Livingston L. Wingate, Executive Director, James A. Jones, Research Director, and others. Sponsored by President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; U.S. Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; National Institute of Mental Health; City of New York. Continuing since 1964.

A community action program which devised, and is currently implementing, a comprehensive youth services program for Central Harlem.

Publications: Youth in the Ghetto: A Study of the Consequences of Powerlessness and a Blueprint for Change, 1964. 644p. (Summary 12p.); Jones, James A., and Fishman, Laura T., "Where Counseling Fails", American Child, 47:3 14-18, May 1965; Jones, James A., and Bailey, Linda, A Report on Race Riots, 1965 (mimeo)

Source: James A. Jones, Research Director, HARYOU-ACT, Inc., 2092 Seventh Ave., New York, New York 10027.

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Lorain, Ohio. United Community Services. The Youth Project: History, Work to Date, Future Plans. the Services. October 9, 1964. 16p.

. A Guide for Working with Groups of Problem Youth. the Services. 1965. 65p.

Mathis, Harold. Evaluation of Programs in Community Organization. Delinquency Control Training Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 1965. 21p.

Milwaukee, Wisc. United Community Services of Greater Milwaukee. Hard-to-Serve, Hard-to-Reach Youth Project: Detailed Report. the Services. April 10, 1964. 24p. Summary Report 7p.

Minneapolis, Minn. Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Inc. Youth Development Demonstration Project. the Council. April 1965. 7p.

_____. A Neighborhood Survey. Youth Development Project, the Council. May 1965. 87p.

Sicault, George, editor. The Needs of Children. Free Press of Clencoe, Macmillan, New York, N.Y. 1963. 175p.

Syracuse, N.Y. Mayor's Commission for Youth. Syracuse Action for Youth: An Action Program for Disadvantaged to Expand Opportunities, to Develop Competence, to Reduce Delinquency. the Commission. April 1964. 404;. Summary 52p.

Topeka, Kan. Office of the Attorney General. Community Planning for Youth. the Office, 1964. 263p.

3. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND JOB TRAINING

A. GENERAL

Studies in Process

3A-1 Poverty and Labor Force Participation

Anthony Fisher, Institute for Defense Analyses. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Research completed. Study unpublished.

This paper covers three problems related to poverty and labor force participation, namely: (1) The measurement of the magnitude of hidden unemployment, or withdrawal from the labor force; (2) The elasticity with respect to wage rates; (3) The effect of transfer payments on participation. Jacob Mincer's model relating to unemployment, wage rate, and family income to labor force participation is used in a regression analysis to determine the behavior of various classes of workers such as married women, old men, teenage males and females, prime age males, older women, and female heads of families. The results from this time series study are compared to the results from cross-section studies by Cain and Bowen and Finegan.

In all three studies the "discouraged worker" effect is shown to predominate over the "added worker" effect in the relation between labor force participation and unemployment. The presence of hidden unemployment is clearly revealed, for as the unemployment rate increases, the labor force participation rate decreases. The correlation between wage rate and participation is less conclusive but is positive for all classes except teenage females and female heads of families. The results from the income variables are generally not significant except for married women, older men, and prime males where the relationship is significantly negative.

Source: Richard F. Muth, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

3A-2 The Role of Social Reinforcement Parameters in Facilitating Trainee Motivation, Learning and Job Performance

Dr. Alan R. Bass and Dr. Reuben M. Baron, Assistant Professors, Department of Psychology, Wayne State University. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. To be completed 1967.

A project to determine which, of various possible methods, will most effectively increase the motivation (and hence the

training success) of persons involved in the Manpower Retraining Program. Trainees will participate in a series of interlocking laboratory and field experiments.

The laboratory experiments will each involve a two- or three-way factorial analysis of variance design, with the specific independent variables to be studied in each experiment being contingent, in part, on the outcome of the preceding experiments. Independent variables include level of past social deprivation, abstract vs. concrete rewards, 100 percent vs. partial reinforcement, etc. Dependent variables include changes in self-concept, performance in the laboratory tasks, and subsequent performance both in the training situation and in later job-seeking behavior and job performance.

Experimental results obtained in the laboratory setting will subsequently be tested in a field setting in order to ascertain the most powerful reinforcement procedures for actual job training.

Source: Eli Saltz, Director, Center for the Study of Cognitive Processes, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, 48202.

3A-3 Ecology of Employment Termination, I. Health Effects

Sidney Cobb, M.D., Director, George Brooks, M.P.H., and Stanislaw V. Kasl, Ph.D., Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Sponsored by Division of Chronic Diseases, H.E.W. To be completed 1969.

The purpose is to examine the effects of losing a job after being employed for some years on a variety of physiological and health variables.

Men will be identified who are between the ages of 35 and 50, who are white, married, and have at least three years seniority, whose jobs will be terminated by virtue of the fact that the plant is to be closed or the process on which they are working is to be automated. They will be repeatedly visited by public health nurses before termination of their job, during the period of unemployment, and during the period of readjustment to a new employment.

Publication: Cobb, Sidney, M.D., M.P.H.; Brooks, George W., M.P.H.; Kasl, Stanislaw V., Ph.D.; and Connelly, Winnifred C., R.N., M.P.H., "The Health of People Changing Jobs: A Descriptive of a Longitudinal Study". Read before the Epidemiology and Occupational Health Sections of the American Public Health Association, October 19, 1965.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. B16. Address inquiries to Dr. Sidney Cobb, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

3A-4 Emotional Correlates of Vocational Rehabilitation

William H. Key, Ph.D., Project Director, and James B. Taylor, Ph.D., Research Director, both of The Menninger Foundation. Sponsored by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. To be completed June 1968.

Purposes are: (1) To study the psychological and social processes which interfere with vocational adequacy in low-income people; (2) to develop intervention methods for motivating low-income people toward greater vocational adequacy; and (3) to evaluate the effectiveness of such intervention methods.

A randomly-selected sample of two hundred low-income families is interviewed by trained teams of psychiatric clinicians. The vocational adequacy of household heads is assessed and the relationship of vocational adequacy to emotional difficulty evaluated. When marked vocational difficulties are encountered the family is assigned at random either to a control group or to an experimental group. For experimental cases, the clinicians attempt to work with the family so as to raise their vocational and adjustment level. No such aid is offered to members of the control group. A follow-up evaluation of both control and experimental cases will be carried out six months prior to the termination of the research.

Publications: Taylor, J.B., "Psychological Problems in Low-Income Families: I Research in Progress", Bul. Menninger Clinic, 29 (6): 312-325, 1965; Levy, Phyllis; Wykert, Jennie; & Taylor, J.B., "Difficulties in Neighborhood Work", Bul. Menninger Clinic, 29 (6): 326-332, 1965; Filippi, R. III "Clinical Values of the Technique", Bul. Menninger Clinic, 29 (6): 333-339, 1965; Taylor, J.B., "Poverty, Psychiatry, and Rehabilitation", Rehabilitation Record, in press; Key, W.H., "Controlled Intervention--The Helping Professions and Directed Social Change", Am. Orthopsychiat, in press, for Jan. 1966. To be reprinted in A. Shostak (ed), Sociology in Action, Dorsey Press: Homewood, Illinois, 1966; Filippi, R., "Help for the Problem Family", Psychiatric Spectator, in press for December 1965; Key, W., "Controlled Intervention", paper presented at American Orthopsychiatric Association Annual Meeting, New York, 1965; Key, W., "Poverty - What Is It? The Poor - Who Are They? A Social Scientist's View", presented at the Pacific Rehabilitation Conference, Seattle, 1965; Filippi, R. and Sheffel, Beth, "Social Problems, Personality and Lower Class: A Case Study of Their Interrelationship", presented at Area IV Divisional Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, St. Louis, 1965; Filippi, R., "Chronic Crisis in Low-Income Families", Henry Waldo Coe Foundation lecture, Portland, Oregon, 1965; Filippi, R., "The Rehabilitation of the Delinquent: The Role of Community Institutions", to be presented, American Orthopsychiatric Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 1966;

Taylor, J.B., "Poverty, People, and Mental Health", presented at Tulsa Mental Health Association Forum, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1964; Taylor, J.B., "Poverty, Pathology and Self-Esteem", presented to Kansas Psychol. Association, Topeka, 1965; Taylor, J.B., "Active Intervention in Low-Income Families", to be presented, American Orthopsychiatric Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 1966.

Source: Dr. James B. Taylor, The Menninger Foundation, Box 829, Topeka, Kansas 66601.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Labor's Role in the War on Poverty: An AFL-CIO Guide. the Federation and Congress, Washington, D.C. July 15, 1965. 44p.

_____. "Jobless Pay and the Long-Term Unemployed". AFL-CIO American Federationist 70: 8-14; July 1963.

_____. "The Grip of Poverty on the Unemployed". AFL-CIO American Federationist 71: 13-18; June 1964.

American Public Welfare Association. Automation and Public Welfare. Supplement to Public Welfare. April 1964.

Becker, Joseph M. In Aid of the Unemployed. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 1965. 317p. \$8.95.

Becker, Joseph M.; Haber, William; and Levitan, Sar A. Programs to Aid the Unemployed in the 1960's. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, Mich. 42p.

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Cape, William H. "Retraining Programs for the Unemployed". Your Government 18: 3-4; May 15, 1963.

Charlesworth, James C., editor. Leisure in America: Blessing or Curse? American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa. 1964. 96p.

Chemical Week. "Layoff With Pension". 93: 65-68; July 6, 1963.

Dentler, Robert A. and Warshauer, Mary Ellen. Big City Dropouts and Illiterates. Center for Urban Education, New York, N.Y. December 1965. 127p. \$3.00.

Gainsbrugh, Martin R., editor. Voluntary and Involuntary Unemployment: A Symposium. National Industrial Conference Board, New York, N.Y. 1964. 52p.

Graham, Benjamin. The Flexible Work-Year: An Answer to Unemployment. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Fund for the Republic, Inc., Santa Barbara, Calif. January 1964. 12p.

Haber, William; Ferman, Louis A.; and Hudson, James. The Impact of Technological Change. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, Mich. September 1963. 62p.

Helstein, Ralph; Piel, Gerard; and Theobald, Robert. Jobs, Machines, and People. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Fund for the Republic, Inc., Santa Barbara, Calif. 1964. 23p.

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Lebergott, Stanley, editor. Men Without Work: The Economics of Unemployment. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1964. 183p.

Levitan, Sar A. Federal Manpower Policies and Programs to Combat Unemployment. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, Mich. February 1964. 41p.

Mackin, Paul J. Extended Unemployment Benefits. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1965. 41p.

Markham, Charles, editor. Jobs, Men, and Machines: Problems of Automation. Frederick Praeger, New York, N.Y. 1964. 166p.

Miernyk, William H. and Britt, Robert D. Empirical Labor Market Studies: A Summary and Synthesis. Bureau of Economic Research, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. August 1965. 105p.

_____. Labor Mobility, The Transfer of Skills, and Area Redevelopment. Bureau of Economic Research, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. April 21, 1965. 102p.

Page, David A. "Retraining Under the Manpower Development Act: A Cost-Benefit Analysis". Public Policy 13: 257-267; 1964. Reprint No. 86 of Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Pearl, Arthur and Riessman, Frank. New Careers for the Poor: The Nonprofessional in Human Service. Free Press of Glencoe, Macmillan, New York, N.Y.

Savitzky, Charles. "Job Guidance and the Disadvantaged". Clearing House 39: 156-58; November 1964.

Power, F. Ray; Rabenstein, John E.; and Reid, L. Leon. The Role of a State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency in Solving Problems in a Depressed Area. Vocational Rehabilitation Division, West Virginia State Board of Vocational Education, Charleston, W. Va. 45p.

Seligman, Ben B. "Automation and the State". Commentary 37: 49-54; June 1964.

Somers, Gerald G.; Cushman, Edward L.; and Weinberg, Nat, editors. Adjusting to Technological Change. Harper and Row, New York, N.Y. 1963. 230p. Industrial Relations Research Association Publication No. 29.

Weber, Arnold R. "The Rich and the Poor: Employment in an Age of Automation". Social Service Review 37:3; September 1963.

Wilcock, Richard C. and Franke, Walter H. Unwanted Workers: Permanent Layoffs and Long-Term Unemployment. Free Press of Glencoe, Macmillan, New York, N.Y. 1963. 340p.

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B. PARTICULAR REGIONS, STATES, OR LOCALITIES

Studies in Process

3B-1 Vocational Rehabilitation in Low Income Public Housing

Gary Spencer, Project Research Coordinator, New England Rehabilitation Research Institute, Northeastern University, Boston; Lynn Reynolds, Research Director at Contra-Costa Project, Pittsburg, California; Stuart Zimmerman, Research Director at Pruitt-Igoe Project, St. Louis, Missouri; Elizabeth B. Minton, Research Director at Cleveland, Ohio; and James Green, Research Director at Elm Haven Project, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by U.S. Rehabilitation Administration. To be completed 1968.

The projects attempt to draw families who are socially and economically isolated into the mainstream of community living. Various welfare services are coordinated to deal with the problems of low income public housing families. The four projects will be coordinated to study and evaluate the impact of the concerted services and vocational rehabilitation projects as they affect vocational rehabilitation goals. Particular attention will be paid to problems of motivation and dependency.

Four major areas of independent variables have been identified for investigation: (1) The client system -- demographic and personality variables; (2) The vocational rehabilitation program; (3) The concerted services program -- other agencies rendering services to rehabilitation clients; and (4) The community system -- the labor market area, degree of community support to the programs etc.

Source: Gary Spencer, Research Associate, Research and Demonstration Institute, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

3B-2 Mobility of Unemployed Workers of Northern Michigan

Ivan Ryan, Supervisor, Public Services Division, Northern Michigan University. A demonstration project sponsored by U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. To be published April 1966.

The project will demonstrate that up to 200 unemployed workers from economically depressed areas of Northern Michigan can satisfactorily be relocated when provided with appropriate orientation, financial assistance, placement, and follow-up services. The unemployed workers are graduates and drop-outs of MDTA and ARA training programs at the University's Area Training Center.

Source: Ivan Ryan, Supervisor, Public Services Division,
Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan.

3B-3 Enhancing Work Skills and Parental Roles of Unemployed Fathers

Dorothy M. Johnson, M.S.W., Project Director, The Hospital & Welfare Board of Hillsborough County, Florida, and Albino P. Garbin, Ph.D., Research Director, Institute for Social Research, The Florida State University. Sponsored by the U.S. Welfare Administration, H.E.W. To be completed 1968.

The family is viewed as a system of Interdependent parts with an underlying degree of organization. The Project aims to promote the social functioning of economically deprived families, reduce their dependency, and improve the socialization of their children. More effective functioning of the father is expected to strengthen the family as a system.

One hundred and twenty families, with an unemployed father able to work and seeking employment, who apply for general assistance will be randomly assigned to an experimental or control group. The control group families will receive the present services of the County Welfare Department. The families in the experimental group will receive intensive and extensive multifaceted services.

Research analysis will include "before and after" interview schedules and such "hard data" as job placements, job retention, school attendance and achievement of the children, changes in drinking patterns and arrest rates.

Source: Mrs. Dorothy M. Johnson, Research Project 264,
490 W. Kennedy Blvd. Suite 205, Tampa, Florida.

Completed Studies

New England

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. "New England's Long-Term Unemployment". New England Business Review. March 1963. pp.6-7.

Illinois

Hilliard, Raymond M. A Study to Determine the Employment Potential of Mothers Receiving Aid to Dependent Children Assistance. Cook County Department of Public Aid, Chicago, June 1964. 175p.

Schusky, Jane. Employment and Unemployment in East St. Louis. Public Administration and Metropolitan Affairs Program, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. 1964. 131p.

Iowa

Iowa State Employment Security Commission. Manpower Occupational Potential Inventory, Davis County. the Commission, State Employment Service, 1963. 75p. Also for: Henry County, 1965, 82p.; Van Buren County, 1964, 67p.; and Wayne County, 1964, 63p.

Maryland

Governor's Commission on Migratory Labor. Progress in Meeting Problems of Migratory Labor in Maryland, 1959-1962. the Commission, Annapolis, January 31, 1963. 43p.

Michigan

Haber, William; Spivey, Allen W.; and Warshaw, Martin R. Michigan in the 1970's. Cushing - Malloy, Inc., Ann Arbor. 1965. 292p. \$7.50.

Wickersham, Edward D. Detroit's Insured Unemployed and Employable Welfare Recipients: Their Characteristics, Labor Market Experience, and Attitudes. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo. April 1963. 56p.

Minnesota

State Department of Employment Security. Three Phases of the Automation Program in a Community: A Summary Report on the Findings of the Demonstration Project on Automation and Technological Change. the Department, St. Paul 1963. 40p.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin State Employment Service. Computers on the Factory Floor: A Layoff Study. the Service. 1963. 36p.

C. YOUTH

Studies in Process

3C-1 Development of a Curriculum and Materials for Teaching Basic Vocational Talents

John T. Dailey, Ph.D., Research Professor of Education, The George Washington University. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. To be completed 1967.

A high correlation has been found between education and the ability to emerge from poverty. One of the biggest problems in vocational education is that those who need vocational training the most are often the least prepared to profit from it. Vocational schools find that they must educate marginally trainable youth and youth whose environment has limited their opportunities to learn certain basic mental skills and aptitudes needed to gain specialized vocational training.

The objective of this research is to develop and evaluate special new training materials to teach the basic vocational talent skills of abstract reasoning, mechanical reasoning, and spatial visualization directly to students with a high probability of entering vocational training and who, without this special training, would be disqualified from entering a vocational school. These materials would be administered to students in the 8th and 9th grades who average reading at the 6th-grade level of difficulty or below.

Three types of instructional materials have been developed: (1) Basic aptitude practice exercises for use by both the 8th-grade and 9th-grade students; (2) Basic occupational readers in the areas of trade, industrial, and agricultural education to be used by the 8th-grade subjects; and (3) Special laboratory equipment to teach elementary concepts of basic scientific, mechanical, and electrical principles needed in vocational and technical fields for elementary understanding of underlying phenomena.

Source: Dr. John T. Dailey, Director, Educational Research Project, The George Washington University, 1166 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

3C-2 Berkeley Workreation Program

Mrs. Ruth R. Knutson, Program Co-ordinator, and others. Sponsored by Berkeley Recreation and Parks Department, Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley Unified School District, California State Employment Service, U.S. Forest Service Research Experiment Station, and California State Department of Public Health. Continuing program.

In the program, adolescent youth are provided a meaningful and rewarding initial work experience designed to satisfy the need to learn useful work and a planned, supervised recreation experience designed to bridge the transition from elementary games and sports to adult forms of recreation.

The youth selected for the program are broadly representative of all Berkeley youth, with a significant proportion selected from the so-called economically deprived segment of the population. However, their selection is based upon their desire and need for work experience.

The program serves as a model for other communities concerned with the needs of youth, to visit, observe, review, and possibly to obtain tested guidelines from which to develop their own community programs.

Publications: Annual reports. A brochure outlining the philosophy, purpose, methods of administration, and procedures of the Berkeley Workreation Program.

Source: Mrs. Ruth R. Knutson, Co-ordinator, Berkeley Workreation Program, Berkeley Workreation Council, 1375 University Avenue, Berkeley 2, California.

3C-3 A Study to Determine the Literacy and Job Training Potential of Persons Aged 16 Through 20 Who Have Been Referred to Welfare Rehabilitation Service

Raymond M. Hilliard, Director, Cook County Department of Public Aid. Sponsored by the Cook County Department of Public Aid. To be completed 1966.

This study will explore the family, educational, work, and training backgrounds of a group of young public aid recipients, in order to determine their job-preparation interests and needs. Their reading, arithmetic, intelligence, and dexterity levels were determined through testing.

Data were obtained through structured interviews and testing of a group of 646 youths receiving specialized service through the Youth Unit of the Department's Welfare Rehabilitation Service.

A preliminary report (13 pages) tabulating the responses to each schedule question and presenting the test scores was published in March 1964.

Source: Mr. Daniel W. Behnke, Acting Director, Research & Statistics, Cook County Department of Public Aid, 318 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6, Illinois.

3C-4 Urban Youth Program

Chicago Public Schools. Sponsored in part by U.S. Department of Labor. Continuing since 1961.

The program maintains a complete census of drop-outs from the public schools and extends counseling assistance to drop-outs through "reaching out" letters and follow-up services. A work-study program is offered in which a drop-out returnee spends 12 hours per week in school classes and 24 hours per week on the job in a merchandising or clerical occupation. Another phase of the program gives direct vocational training to develop skills in a variety of occupations.

Source: Benjamin C. Willis, General Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois 60601.

3C-5 Vocational and Technical Education and Training Opportunities in Kalamazoo

Dr. Harold T. Smith and Henry C. Thole, both of The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. To be completed Summer 1966.

This study deals with the general question of how well the public and private schools, aided by employers, welfare agencies, and other public and private organizations, are preparing potential high school graduates and drop-outs for what they must undertake next: enter college, vocational training, on-the-job training, retraining, or direct entry into the world of work. An intensive appraisal of the local antipoverty program is part of this study.

Source: Samuel V. Bennett, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 709 S. Westnedge Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

3C-6 Youth Training Project

James W. Click, Project Coordinator. Jewish Employment and Vocational Service. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. To be completed July 1966.

The project design calls for the recruitment, evaluation, counseling, training, and placement of a minimum of five hundred culturally deprived or disadvantaged individuals, 16-30 years.

Source: James W. Click, Project Coordinator, Youth Training Project, 4300 Goodfellow, Bldg., 105-D, St. Louis, Missouri 63120.

3C-7 A Case Study of Occupational Training Facilities: The Youth Opportunities Center of Hunter's Point, San Francisco

Robert C. Stone, Director of Social Science Research, and Seaton W. Manning, Professor of Social Welfare, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training. In process.

Objectives include quantitative description and qualitative evaluation of trainees and of the various phases of training and job placement; evaluation of attitude changes among trainees; and isolation and evaluation of the range of factors related to the results achieved in the training program.

Through statistical materials to be collected by the Center and through interviewing, data will be organized to describe the following: (1) The trainee selection process; (2) Operation of training center; (3) The job development, referral, and employment process; (4) Structural and administrative relationships; (5) Attitudes of trainees; and (6) Attitudes of community leaders towards the center.

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

3C-8 Follow-up Study Youth Opportunities Center

Bernard Alpert, Associate Professor of Management, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by United Community Fund of San Francisco. To be completed June 1966.

Study of administration at the Youth Opportunities Center arises from challenge involved in operating several community agencies in a common action program, with a single director, and a majority of personnel housed under one roof. The stated goal of this demonstration program is to increase job skills and opportunities of youth in one area and find answer to how

joint operation of agencies has functioned to contribute to increasing job skills and work opportunities for youth involved.

Factors impinging on administration at YOC are to be determined by study and analysis of: (1) Problems created in supervising personnel with interest centered in their home agency while under control of YOC director; (2) Effects on Center arising from gap between youths to be helped and goal to provide training and job replacements; (3) Simultaneous need for mass action and need for specialized service of a case work and group work nature; and (4) Social problems confronted in order to achieve goal.

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

3C-9 Follow-up Survey of the Experimental and Demonstration Programs Conducted by the National Committee for Children and Youth

Paul Hanly Furfey, Ph.D., Professor, and Thomas J. Harte, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, The Catholic University of America. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training. To be completed September 1966.

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of several MDTA experimental and demonstration programs in job upgrading socially disadvantaged youths.

Methods include analysis of records, program reports, and other documents relating to programs; follow-up of trainees who have completed training; case analysis of each project as well as pre and post trainee analysis (6 months after training).

Source: Dr. Paul Hanly Furfey, Professor, Department of Sociology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Completed Studies

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. "The Coming Crisis: Youth Without Work". AFL-CIO American Federationist 70: 8-15; April 1963.

Chicago Board of Education. Programs for Potential Dropouts. Study Report No. 3. the Board, Chicago, Ill. May 1964. 55p. \$1.00.

Community Council of Greater Springfield, Mass. The Neighborhood Youth Corps. Out of School Project. the Council, 1964. 63p.

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Keith, Don L. Vocational Rehabilitation in Juvenile Delinquency. Oklahoma Rehabilitation Service, Oklahoma City. June 1964. 43p.

Koval, Mary and Vogel, Anita S. Youth in New York City: Out-of-School and Out-of-Work. New York City Youth Board. December 1963. 32p.

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Sperry, I.V. and Kivett, Vira R. Educational and Vocational Goals of Rural Youth in North Carolina. Technical Bulletin No. 163. Institute of Child and Family Development, University of North Carolina at Greensboro. November 1964.

Sproul, James; Cody, Robert; Rupert, Conrad H.;
MacArthur, Sidney; Henry, Irvin E.; and Bush, Pauline.
Multi-County Area Vocational Education Studies Involving
Some of the Counties Designated as Included in Appalachia.
Division of Industrial Education, Office of Vocational
Instructional Services, New York State Department of
Education, Albany.

D. AGED, CHRONICALLY ILL, OR DISABLED PERSONS

Studies in Process

3D-1 An Integrated Community-Oriented Vocational Rehabilitation Approach to the Vocational Problems of the Disabled Individual 60 Years of Age and Older

Roland Baxt, Executive Director, Irving Barshop, Associate Executive Director, and Herbert Rusalem, Ed.D., Research Consultant, Federation Employment and Guidance Service. Sponsored by the U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, H.E.W. To be completed November 1966.

The purpose is to offer a broad spectrum of service to older disabled vocational rehabilitation clients ranging in vocational readiness from potential capacity to enter competitive employment to those confined to institutions but who can benefit from real work opportunities.

The project will demonstrate the structure, techniques, and design through which a community, under qualified vocational rehabilitation auspices may operate a coordinated and integrated program designed to serve older disabled persons. Such services are to be centrally-based for those who can use public transportation, locally-based in a neighborhood for those who cannot, home based for the home-bound, and institution-based for those residing in institutions.

Research activities will provide data for evaluating the contributions that such a program may make to the vocational adjustment of older disabled persons and the process through which various segments of the community participate in developing, supporting, and using a vocational rehabilitation program for older disabled persons. Approaches to these research problems will be made through the disciplines of counseling psychology, clinical psychology, sociology, and vocational rehabilitation.

Four annual progress reports have been published.

Source: Mr. Irving Barshop, Associate Executive Director, Federation Employment and Guidance Service, 215 Park Ave., South, New York, New York 10003.

3D-2 OMAT -- Study of United Community Fund

Dr. Ramona First, Associate Professor of Economics, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training. To be completed November 1966.

The problems to be studied are those encountered by men and women, 60 years and over, seeking suitable employment. The employment requirements of those persons will be determined and attempts made to meet the special requirements of this group through mobilization and expansion of existing community resources.

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

3D-3 A Program for Increasing the Employability and Employment of the Aging

Eugene L. Burkhart, Project Director, Buncombe County Committee on Aging. (5 Paragon Building, Asheville, N.C.). Sponsored by U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training. To be completed 1966.

A project to develop a program for recruitment, testing, counseling, selection, referral to training, job placement, and follow-up for a minimum of 300 unemployed and underemployed individuals, 50 years or over in Buncombe and Madison counties and to develop an on-the-job training program for approximately 100 of these persons.

Specifically, the study involves examination of: (1) Needed special techniques, services and cooperative community agency arrangements; (2) The effects of using services and facilities of the regional central city; (3) How efforts on behalf of older workers can be coordinated with and not competitive with efforts on behalf of younger workers; (4) The role and necessary characteristics of the volunteer in locating and motivating the older worker to enter and remain in the program; and (5) The kinds of job opportunities that can be created for older workers, particularly those in which age is an asset, for which there is a demand and the special needs of mountain residents are recognized.

Source: Mr. Julian D. Mosley, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403.

3D-4 Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Public Assistance Clients

(Charleston District) C.N. Hill, Project Director; Q.J. Humphreys, Project Coordinator; Fayelda Griffith and Myron Watson, Project Counselors; (Beckley District) L.J. Hardman, Project Director; George Mickel, Project Coordinator; David Richmond and Ralph Swiger, Project Counselors, West Virginia State Board of Vocational Education. Sponsored by U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, H.E.W., Charleston District Project to be completed May 1966, and Beckley District Project to be completed August 1967.

Projects designed to restore to gainful employment disabled vocationally handicapped persons who receive financial assistance through the State Department of Welfare. The projects involve a complex of functions and activities which are beyond the normal scope but within the interest of the vocational rehabilitation program such as social casework for strengthening family life and assistance in using community resources for day care, homemaker services, and physical restoration for young children.

The projects will develop and improve professional techniques and administrative methods which will increase the number of disabled recipients of Public Assistance who are enabled to earn their living.

Source: F. Ray Power, Director, State Board of Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Charleston 5, West Virginia.

3D-5 State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency's Role in Serving the Disabled Aged

W.G. Winchell, Project Director and Keith Hanger, Project Coordinator, West Virginia State Board of Vocational Education. To be completed August 1967.

A demonstration project with four major purposes; (1) To establish a pilot program of vocational rehabilitation for the aged as a means of promoting and developing such services for the aged throughout the State; (2) To demonstrate the contribution which a state-operated rehabilitation center can make in cooperation with other community services to rehabilitate the aged by providing a wide range of services directed toward employment and normal demands of daily living; (3) To demonstrate that modern comprehensive rehabilitation services for the aged can restore them to physical and mental well-being and improved functioning; and (4) To determine the costs of rehabilitation services for the aged.

Source: Mr. F. Ray Power, Director, State Board of Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Charleston 5, West Virginia.

3D-6 A Selected Demonstration for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Public Assistance Applicants and Recipients

William J. Miller, State Supervisor, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; Margaret H. Jacks, Supervisor, Welfare Services, Department of Public Welfare, and others. Sponsored by U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, H.E.W. In process and may be continuing.

The purpose of this project is to improve professional techniques and administrative methods which will increase the number of disabled applicants of public assistance who will be able to earn a living as a result of vocational and social rehabilitation services and the services of cooperating agencies in the community.

Source: Mr. William J. Miller, State Supervisor, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, 725 S. Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32304.

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Rusalew, Herbert; Baxt, Roland; and Barshop, Irving. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Older Handicapped Workers. Federation Employment and Guidance Service. 1963. 49p.

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Sobel, Irvin and Wilcock, Richard C. "Job Placement Services for Older Workers in the United States". International Labour Review 88: 129-156; August 1963.

Thune, Jeanne; Tine, Sebastian; and Booth, F. Estelle. "Retraining Older Adults for Employment in Community Services". The Gerontologist 4: 5-9; March 1964.

United Community Services of St. Joseph County. Project ABLE (Ability Based on Long Experience): Interim Report. the Council, South Bend, Ind. December 1964. 129p.

E. MINORITY GROUPS

Studies in Process

3E-1 Factors in Unemployment Among Negroes

Alice Kidder, Fellow, Joint Center for Urban Studies.
To be completed 1966.

A study of factor supply characteristics of structural unemployment among 400 Negroes in Boston. Job mobility, occupational training and skill level, job contacts, experiences with racial discrimination, and occupational preferences are explored. Data are obtained through interviews.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

3E-2 Re-education of the Culturally Deprived School Dropout

J.R.P. French, Jr., Program Director, Research Center for Group Dynamics, Gerald Gurin, Program Director, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The University Michigan. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. To be completed February 1966.

This study examines the factors related to the successful re-education of functionally illiterate, unemployed Negro youth who have dropped out of school. It examines both characteristics of the trainees, such as intelligence, achievement motivation, and home background, and also characteristics of the training program, such as the influence of counselors, teachers, and the peer group, which may affect the success of re-education. Objectives include the examination of the interaction of these two sets of factors -- how predisposing factors and educational procedures interact to influence the success of re-education.

A sample of trainees in one of the demonstration re-training projects under the Manpower Development and Training Act will be interviewed at the beginning, toward the end of training, and six months after the completion of training. In addition to the trainees, interviews will also be conducted with: the job supervisors of the trainees who are employed; the trainees' parents or parent surrogates; a control group of individuals not undergoing training. Data from the Project records, such as measures of educational and vocational achievement, will also be utilized.

Source: David Bradford, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

4. EDUCATION

A. GENERAL

Studies in Process

4A-1 The Relationship of Poverty to Educational Deprivation

Edward A. Suchman, Professor of Sociology, and Barry Kaufman, Research Assistant, Learning Research and Development Center. To be completed January 1968.

The major objective of this project is to investigate in detail the relationship between membership of secondary school students in different kinds of poverty groups and various manifestations of educational deprivation. More specifically, an examination of the development of perceptions, attitudes and values, personality characteristics, behavior patterns, and educational and occupational aspirations, plans and expectations of adolescents who are socially disadvantaged. In addition, an investigation of the relationship of teacher perception, knowledge, attitudes and values, student-interaction, and classroom practices to the problem of educational deprivation. One further aspect is to evaluate the effects upon both teachers and students of a program designed to improve the ability of teachers to deal with the problem of educational deprivation.

This study will be based upon the analysis of data collected by means of pretested questionnaires to be administered to approximately 8,000 students and 700 teachers in twelve junior and senior high schools in the four-county Pittsburgh metropolitan area. These schools will represent a sampling from urban-suburban-rural communities with differing proportions of poverty and non-poverty students.

Source: Barry Kaufman, Research Assistant, Learning Research and Development Center, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

4A-2 Education and Poverty

Thomas I. Ribich, Research Associate, Brookings Institution. Sponsored by Carnegie Foundation Grant. To be published early in 1966.

The central aim is to develop criteria for deciding how large a role education should play in an anti-poverty program, and then to examine available data in an attempt to establish empirically how much of the current war-on-poverty should consist of education. Various types of education and training will be

considered. The problem of choice among these various types will receive nearly as much attention as choice between education and other forms of help for the poor.

The perspective of the study is cost-benefit analysis, and alternative techniques for finding solutions to poverty will be synthesized into a cost-benefit framework. The empiricism relies heavily on census data, experimental education and training programs involving the poor, and computations from another study.

The major methodological findings involve: (1) The "tax saving" effect occurring when people are trained rather than given outright subsidies; (2) The techniques for calculating financial benefits from improved quality of education; and (3) The technique for computing rates of return when a sequence of educational experience is involved. The tentative empirical findings point to generally low benefit-cost ratios for most types of anti-poverty education, the happy exceptions being pre-school programs and certain types of job training programs.

Source: Thomas I. Ribich, Research Associate, Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

4A-3 Field Test and Evaluation of Selected Basic Education Systems

Dr. Hazel McCalley, Project Coordinator, and others in New York State Departments of Education and Social Welfare in cooperation with Greenleigh Associates, Inc., New York, New York. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity and New York State Agencies. To be completed March 1966.

The purpose of the project is to carry out a sufficiently large field test of the four more promising learning systems with an acceptable research design which would include varying levels of descriptive analysis and evaluation of their effectiveness with an accessible "high risk" population of public assistance recipients who have different ethnic, social, and educational characteristics.

The effectiveness of the learning systems will be determined through evaluation of student achievement in classes using various learning systems.

Source: Mrs. Rose Jochowitz, The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, New York 12224.

4A-4 Project TRUE (Teacher Resources for Urban Education)

Marjorie B. Smiley, Project Director, Hunter College, City University of New York. Sponsored by Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, H.E.W. Continuing since 1962.

A project to develop curriculum materials and methods to improve the pre-service and in-service preparation of teachers serving children and youth in depressed urban area schools. Data are gathered by observation teams in urban slum schools; tape recording sessions, and interviews with children, parents, teachers and administration. Instructional materials based on these data are used and evaluated in selected teachers preparation courses at Hunter College and elsewhere.

Instructional materials which have been completed: Randolph, H. Helen, Urban Education (annotated bibliography), 57 p. \$1.30; _____, Urban Education Supplement I, 20 p. \$.55; Miller, Harry L., and Smiley, Marjorie B., Education and the Metropolis, (selected readings), 402 p. \$5.35; Moore, G. Alexander, Jr., Urban School Days, (selected descriptions and commentary on teachers at work in depressed urban schools), 273 p. \$3.80; Fuchs, Estelle S., Pickets at the Gate: A Problem in Administration, 56 p. \$1.30; Storen, Helen F., The First Semester: Beginning Teachers in Urban Schools, 82 p. \$1.30; Eddy, Elizabeth M., Urban Education and the Child of the Slum, 172 p. \$2.90; Audiotapes of beginning elementary teachers (\$2.50 per tape) on a variety of subjects.

Source: Marjorie B. Smiley, Project TRUE, Hunter College, City University of New York, 695 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

4A-5 Characteristics of Head Start Teachers

Dr. Bruce M. Pringle, Southern Methodist University, Dr. Harry W. Martin and Dr. Maurice Korman, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. Sponsored by the Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University and Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. To be published December 1966.

The study is testing hypotheses about the relationship of biographical data and family relationships to attitudes toward the Head Start program, several aspects of liberalism/conservatism, health and mental health items, and personality scales.

Questionnaire responses were obtained from approximately 800 teachers at the beginning of their training for participation in Operation Head Start. Contingency table and correlational analysis will be used.

Source: Dr. Bruce M. Pringle, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Box 192 Dallas, Texas 75222.

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Barnard, Harry V., editor. Urbanization: Some Educational Implications. Twenty-ninth Yearbook, New Jersey Secondary School Teachers Association. the Association, Plainfield, N.J. 1964. 174p. \$2.00.

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Daugherty, Louise G. "Working with Disadvantaged Parents". NEA Journal 52: 18-20; December 1963.

Dickey, Frank G. "Frontal Attack on Cultural Deprivation". Phi Delta Kappan 45: 398-400; May 1964.

Dreier, William H. and Young, Beverly S. A Study of the Change in Intelligence Distribution Over a Twenty Year Period in Central Iowa. Department of Education and Psychology, State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa. April 17, 1964. 17p.

Edwards, Dorothy E. Revision of Job Corps Test Administrator's Manual. American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa. July 6, 1965.

Elam, Stanley, editor. "Educating the Culturally Deprived in the Great Cities", Phi Delta Kappan 45: 70-100; November 1963.

Great Cities Program for School Development, Research Council, Promising Practices from the Projects for the Culturally Deprived. the Council, Chicago, Ill. 1964. \$2.50.

Haberman, Martin. "Leadership in Schools Serving the Educationally Disadvantaged". National Elementary Principal 44: 20-24; November 1964.

Henderson, George. Training is Being Trained, Observations on Low-Income Leaders. Delinquency Control Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 1965. 28p.

Lenihan, Kenneth J. A Research-Demonstration Program to Protect Low-Income Consumers. Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 1963. 33p.

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Shaw, Archibald B. "Slums and School People". The School Administrator 22: 2, 6; December 1964.

Smiley, Marjorie B. "Who Would Teach Here . . .". PTA Magazine 58: 16-19; September 1963.

Strodtbeck, Fred L. The Hidden Curriculum in the Middle Class Home. Social Psychology Laboratory, University of Chicago. September 1964. 23p.

Weiner, Max and Murray, Walter. "Another Look at the Culturally Deprived and Their Levels of Aspiration". Journal of Educational Sociology 36: 319-21; March 1963.

B. PARTICULAR REGIONS, STATES, OR LOCALITIES

Studies in Process

4B-1 Education Program Evaluation Study

Raymond M. Hilliard, Director, Cook County Department of Public Aid. Sponsored by the Department. To be completed early 1966.

An evaluative study of the Adult Basic Education Program currently underway to see if this program, conducted in cooperation with the Chicago Board of Education, is accomplishing its goals of raising literacy levels, restoring clients to economic independence, and raising the social and cultural standards of the recipient-pupil population.

Information from various control forms is being analyzed, for both active students and students who withdrew from the program or whose assistance cases were closed.

Source: Daniel W. Behnke, Acting Director, Research & Statistics, Cook County Department of Public Aid, 318 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6, Illinois.

4B-2 Evaluation New York State Welfare-Education Program

Miles Storfer, Research Analyst, New York State Department of Social Welfare, Joseph Mangano, Associate and Neil Carr, Associate, Bureau of Basic Continuing Education, State Education Department. To be completed Fall 1965. Publication plans not reported.

A study to develop profile of physical and social characteristics of welfare recipients engaged in special adult basic education programs and to review academic achievement of these individuals.

Data were collected and compiled by the schools in the ten New York State communities offering the program and these data were referred to the Bureau of Basic Continuing Education. A matrix has been prepared which will allow for the comparison of academic achievement as it relates to various factors of physical and social characteristics of the 1750 enrolled adults.

Source: Mrs. Rose Jochnowitz, The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, New York 12224.

4B-3 Training Programs for Community Action Personnel in San Francisco and Other Bay Area Communities

Dr. Stanley Soles, Associate Professor of Education, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed May 1966.

The purpose of the program is to develop and conduct training programs for community action personnel in San Francisco and other Bay Area Communities.

Members of the San Francisco State College consortium on intergroup and interracial study hour developed and propose to carry out systematic planning, orientation, training and job development for the personnel of Community Action Programs. For each Community Action Program of the region the training will involve four phases: (1) Planning; (2) Pre-service orientation; (3) In-service training, and (4) Evaluation and follow-up.

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

4B-4 A Training Program for the Care of Children in the Absence of Their Parents

Gertrude Wilson and Maurice O. Hunt, National Study Service. Sponsored by the California Department of Social Welfare. Continuing since July 1963.

The project is designed to make available in all counties of the state of California, the kind of child-care training programs needed. Three or more defined sequences of courses are expected to be produced to provide instruction and certificates of completion for child-care workers qualified for employment in various facilities, foster parents and homemakers.

The specific goals of this project are: (1) To develop, test and standardize curricula for training all persons responsible for the care and supervision of children in the absence of their parents; (2) To promote to the greatest extent possible the use of such curricula by appropriate educational institutions throughout the State; and (3) To increase the number of persons qualified to provide care and supervision for children in the absence of their parents by giving status to the vocation of child care through efforts to promote the development of vocational classifications comparable to that of a vocational nurse, and offering training opportunities to all persons who have the required personal attributes.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2110. Correspondent: Maurice O. Hunt, National Study Service, 44 East 23 Street, New York 10, New York.

Completed Studies

California

State Department of Education. Summaries of District Projects. Office of Compensatory Education, the Department. 34p.

Illinois

Greenleigh Associates. Educational Rehabilitation: An Evaluation of the Adult Basic Education Program of the State of Illinois. the Associates, New York, N.Y. February 1965. 171p. \$2.00.

Hilliard, Raymond M. Education and Training Programs of the Cook County Department of Public Aid. Cook County Department of Public Aid, Chicago. April 1965. 15p.

_____. First They Must Read: A Study to Determine the Literacy Level of Able-Bodied Persons Receiving Public Assistance in East St. Louis, Illinois. State Department of Public Aid, Springfield. June 1964. 198p.

New York

Landers, Jacob. Higher Horizons, Progress Report. New York City Board of Education. January 1963. 109p.

New York City Board of Education. Handbook, Division of Elementary Schools, 1963-64. the Board, 1963. 268p.

_____. Report of Joint Planning Committee for More Effective Schools to the Superintendent of Schools. the Board. May 1964. 19p.

Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert and Glazier, Raymond A. Pupils and Schools in New York City. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. 1965. 151p. \$1.50.

Westchester County Council of Social Agencies. Supplementary Educational Programs for Disadvantaged School Age Children in Westchester County, Reported by Forty-Six School Districts, December 1964 to March 1965. the Council, April 1965. 13p.

New Jersey

Princeton-Trenton Institute for Teachers of Disadvantaged Youth. Report. Princeton University, Princeton. 200p. \$1.50.

Washington

Hanson, Nels. W. What Schools Can Do Under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia. Bulletin No. 104-65. July 26, 1965. 14p.

Jongeward, Ray E. and Metcalf, Alan W. Dropout Statistics. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia. Research Report No. 02-05. January 1965. 6p.

C. YOUTH

Studies in Process

4C-1 Institute for Developmental Studies

Martin Deutsch, Ph.D., Director, the Institute, and Professor, Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College. More than 100 professional staff members are associated with the Institute. Continuing since 1958.

The Institute is engaged in a long-range investigation of the developmental, psychological, and social determinants of learning and intelligence, with particular emphasis on the role of environmental influences. Programs are addressed in large part, to the social and academic problems of environmentally disadvantaged children. Approximately twenty-two separate studies comprise a mutually reinforcing cycle of basic and applied research, demonstration programs, and their evaluation. For example, research studies in cognition, social background, and personality have been translated into therapeutic classroom procedures, which in turn have been evaluated within the major demonstration project, the preschool through third grade enrichment program. The enrichment program has ultimately yielded new hypotheses that have been referred to the research program for further exploration.

Publications: The Institute's Annual Report 1965 includes a bibliography listing approximately 100 items, primarily articles by staff members appearing in professional journals during 1964 and 1965.

Source: Dr. Martin Deutsch, Director, Institute for Developmental Studies, New York Medical College, Fifth Avenue, at 106 Street, New York, New York 10029.

4C-2 The Education Improvement Program

Dr. Robert L. Spaulding, Program Director, Associate Professor, and Dr. Donald J. Stedman, Coordinator of Research. The Program is sponsored by the Ford Foundation and jointly administered by Duke University, North Carolina College, Operation Breakthrough (local community-wide poverty program) and the Durham City and County Schools. To be completed 1970.

The Program focuses on the intellectual and social development of children growing up in situations of economic and cultural impoverishment in Durham City and County. The overall project includes: (1) Infant evaluation through study from birth through twenty-one months; (2) Pre-school nurseries

emphasizing body care, self-control, language development, sensory-motor coordination, physical skills, and simple social activities; (3) Ungraded primary classes in which boys and girls spend three years in a variety of articulated, educational programs designed to maximize their conceptual development and equip them with the intellectual skills necessary to compete successfully in a modern school program; (4) A demonstration school used to field test curricular innovation prior to more general introduction and as a teacher training and research facility; and (5) A future parent program serving high school students focusing on family living, child rearing, vocational choice, skill development, and personal adjustment.

Source: Joan First, Information Assistant, Education Improvement Program, 2010 Campus Drive, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

4C-3 Parent-Educator Consensus on Educational Roles and Goals

David Wilder, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, H.E.W. In process Fall 1965.

A study of the educational ideologies and mutual perceptions of mothers and school personnel, as influenced by characteristics of the community and the school. The study attempts to discover the social structural barriers which promote inaccurate mutual perceptions as well as real conflicts of values, beliefs and expectations between parents and educators, in communities of widely varying economic and ethnic composition. Based on interviews and questionnaires administered to mothers, teachers, administrators and students in 11 New Jersey school attendance areas, in cooperation with the New Jersey State Department of Education.

Source: Allen H. Barton, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 605 W. 115th St., New York, New York 10025.

4C-4 Job Corps Word Knowledge

Dr. David J. Klaus, Program Director, Training and Education Program, American Institutes for Research. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Publication date not reported.

This project is a study of vocabulary, reading comprehension and oral comprehension skills among Job Corp enrollees. The testing material prepared will be used to assess the average language proficiency among job corpsmen and to determine commonly known words. A total of 1680 vocabulary test items were prepared using high frequency words from "The Principal

Word List" in Word Frequencies in Technical Instruction (AIR-D-53-8/64-RP). In addition, four topics were used in developing reading and oral comprehension tests at three levels of difficulty. Questions to test comprehension were developed to accompany these texts. All materials were tried out and revised on the basis of subject error.

The materials have been assembled and will be tried out at several Job Corps Centers.

Source: John C. Flanagan, President, American Institute for Research, 410 Amberson Avenue, Pittsburgh 32, Pennsylvania.

4C-5 Nursery-Parent Education in Cross-Cultural Setting

Mary B. Lane, Professor of Education, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, H.E.W. To be completed 1970.

A study to assess the effects of a cross-cultural nursery school as an instrument for promoting mental health in a community that is being subjected to the stress of redevelopment.

Specifically, the effect of a cross-cultural nursery school will be determined by the assessment of: (1) Behavioral changes in the children of factors related to mental health; (2) Behavioral changes in the families of the nursery school children of factors related to mental health; (3) Behavioral changes in the families utilization of community resources and participation in community activities, particularly as these relate to cross-cultural involvement.

The study will run for five years and is divided into three phases: (1) Developmental (1 year); (2) Application (3 years); and (3) Summarizing, evaluating, and reporting (1 year).

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

4C-6 Experimental Short-Term Reading Readiness Study

Professor Fred L. Strodbeck, Director, Social Psychology Laboratory, University of Chicago. Sponsored by the U.S. Social Security Administration. To be published June 1966.

An applied service and research project among impoverished and culturally-deprived Negroes in Chicago.

Father-absent Negro families receiving Aid to Dependent Children assistance were invited to enroll their four-year-old child in a 13-week, pre-school, reading readiness nursery. The nursery approach was viewed as a type of family relationship which legitimates the intensive observation of the child and the frequent interviewing of the mother.

The mothers came to the laboratory for the Sears, Maccoby, and Levin interview concerning child-rearing practices. They were invited to attend parties and to join in on field trips, and were visited in their homes by members of the staff.

The entire sample of families will be used to: (1) systematically explore, verify, and define the basic problems and primary causes of poverty as well as the modes of lower status adaptation; and (2) Determine what success pre-school intervention has had with our children in comparison to other children of the same socio-economic group who have not had the advantage of such an experience.

Publication: Reading Readiness Nursery: Short-Term Social Intervention Technique, Progress Report, August 1964. 71 p.

Source: Professor Fred L. Strodbeck, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Psychology, Director, Social Psychology Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

4C-7 The Impact of Nursery School Experience on Educationally Deprived Children

E. Kuno Beller, Associate Professor of Psychology, Temple University. Sponsored by Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement, and Ford Foundation. To be published 1967.

The study is concerned with the effect of pre-school experience on: (1) Intellectual performance; (2) Language functioning; (3) Readiness to learn; (4) Social behavior; (5) Emotional adjustment; and (6) Parental attitudes toward education and parental expectations of the child. Experimental and control groups will be selected through random sampling. Effects will be measured by pre-tests and blind post-testing. Content analysis and statistical analysis of data are planned.

The study is also concerned with a synthesis of cognitive set and language acquisition. Subjects will be randomly assigned with different sets and with no set to matched and non-matched methods of language training as well as to a control group. There will be ten training sessions for all experimental subjects and four test runs for all subjects. Factorial analysis of variance is the study design.

Preliminary results show a significant increase of I.Q. as measured by Stanford Binet Test.

Source: E. Kuno Beller, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4C-8 Changes in Language Command and Fluency of Headstart Children as a Function of Two Different Treatments

Willard H. Nelson, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology and Education, and Don F. Driggs, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, both of Florida State University. Sponsored by Institute of Human Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed January 1966.

The problem was to determine whether a small group experience would expand amount and fluency of verbalizations when numerous objects which appeal to the human sense modalities were used as stimulus items.

Groups of four children met twice each day for 30 minute sessions for a period of five weeks. The sample included equal numbers of boys and girls, selected from Headstart classes according to a table of random numbers.

Pre-and post-testing employed Bellak's Children's Apperception test cards to stimulate verbalizations which were then analyzed. Analysis of variance with repeated measures will assess data for main effects and interactions. Conclusions drawn will concern effectiveness of the development of communication.

Source: Dr. Ralph L. Witherspoon, Director, Institute of Human Development, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

4C-9 The Development and Evaluation of a Diagnostically Based Curriculum for Pre-School Psycho-Socially Deprived Children

Boyd McCandless, Walter L. Hodges, and Howard H. Spicker, Indiana University Foundation. To be completed 1969.

Objectives are: (1) To identify and develop techniques and instruments useful in pre-school diagnosis which lead to productive curriculum practices; (2) To obtain empirical data concerning the effective use of selected diagnostic tools in curriculum development for children with specified strengths and deficit in certain cognitive, sensory, and affective areas related to school achievement and adjustment; (3) To evaluate the effectiveness of the diagnostically based curriculum as stated in the following objective; and (4) To develop and refine a tentative curriculum for five-year-old psycho-socially deprived children in order to prevent future mental and educational retardation.

The curriculum designed and refined during the first year of the study will be applied to three experimental groups of five-year-old children for one academic year in each of three successive years.

The uniqueness of the curriculum is in its extension to a guided set of learning experiences derived from findings of several diagnostic instruments appropriate to the group being studied.

The criterion variables of achievement and adjustment for the experimental groups will be compared with those of the three control groups as they complete successive years of regular school attendance through an original and two replication studies.

Source: Walter L. Hodges, University School Clinic Complex, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

4C-10 REACH (Raising Educational Aspirations of the Culturally Handicapped)

Anthony N. Schwartz, Principal, Leonard W. Phillips, Research Coordinator, both of Campus School; and Miss Manon B. Smith, Associate Professor, State University College, Plattsburgh. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, H.E.W. To be completed December 1965.

The study will test the hypothesis: a prescribed program of home teaching can improve culturally deprived pre-school childrens' understanding, attitudes, and skills considered essential for success in kindergarten.

A sample of 30 normal but culturally deprived four-year olds will be divided into 3 sub-sample. The experimental sub-sample will be served by a professionally trained home teacher using carefully planned instructional activities. The parents will also be involved in the treatment; The first control sub-sample will receive a "placebo" in the form of home visits by volunteer workers who will supply attention to the subjects and their parents but give no instruction; The second control sub-sample will receive nothing except the same testing received by the other two sub-samples. The significance of the differences between sub-samples mean test scores will be statistically determined.

Source: Dr. L.W. Phillips, Coordinator for Project REACH, State University College, Plattsburgh, New York.

4C-11 A Field Demonstration of the Effects of Non-Automated Responsive Environments on the Intellectual and Social Competence of Educable Mentally Retarded Children

Burton Blatt, Professor and Chairman, and Frank Garfunkel, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Special Education, both of Special Education Department, Boston University; and Seymour Sarason, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Yale University. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Education, H.E.W. Study completed and to be published as follows: Blatt, B., Garfunkel, F., and Sarason, S.B., Educating Intelligence: A Study in the Prevention of Mental Retardation. John Wiley and Sons, Spring 1966; Blatt, B., C.D.: Educating Pre-School Culturally Disadvantaged Children. Science Research Associates, Fall 1965; Blatt, B., The Intellectually Disfranchised: Impoverished Learners and Their Teachers. Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, Fall 1965.

A study of the very broad, complex, and significant problem of the relationship between social class background on the one hand, and the intellectual and academic growth, on the other. The subject population of pre-school children was systematically randomized into experimental and control groups. In the formal evaluation of all children in the project a "blind" utilizing examination of psychologists who administered the various tests employed, disclosed complete naivete on the part of psychologists insofar as their knowledge of who were and who were not experimental and control children. The total of 74 children who completed the project represents a very high percentage of all children originally selected to participate. A high degree of parent cooperation was maintained throughout.

Tentatively the direction of the data is in support of the research hypothesis that intelligence is educable.

Source: Burton Blatt, Professor and Chairman, Special Education Department, School of Education, Boston University, 765 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

4C-12 Prekindergarten Programs for Educationally Disadvantaged Children

Dr. Louis T. DiLorenzo, Chief, Bureau of School Programs Evaluation, New York State Education Department. To be completed 1969.

The general research problem is to evaluate the potential of the prekindergarten experience in enabling children to overcome handicaps resulting from debilitating social circumstances. One specific research problem is to compare various prekindergarten programs on their ability to achieve commonly agreed upon objectives. The other major research problem is to assess

the conditions under which any early advantages shown by the experimental children over the control children are maintained or lost in kindergarten, first, and second grades.

Sources of information include pupil data sheets, test results, scores and ratings of various measurements, and direct observation. The method is an experimental design with replication.

Source: Mrs. Rose Jochowitz, The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, New York 12224.

4C-13 Survey and Evaluation of the Involvement of Parents in Head Start Programs in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Sarah T. Curwood, Ph.D., Consultant on Human Relations, Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth. Publication date not reported.

The research problem is to find out what kinds of organizational patterns are the most favorable for achieving stated Head Start goals. Particular emphasis is given to the involvement of the parents (especially the mother).

Information obtained through semi-structured interviews with Head Start personnel and parents.

Source: Robert Sheffield, Director of Public Information, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth, 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

4C-14 Evaluation of 'Operation Head Start' Greene County, Ohio

Martin L. Cohnstaedt, Associate Professor, Antioch College. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed February 1966.

The major emphasis of this study is an assessment of the impact of "Operation Head Start" upon the wider community in Greene County. The major targets of study and program observation include: (1) Both the parents and other family members of children who were and were not enrolled in Head Start, Summer 1965; (2) Adult program participants, both professional and non-professional; (3) Residents in neighborhoods where the Head Start centers were located; (4) Public school administrators, teachers, and board members; and (5) Participants in public and private agencies. The specific factors of concern to the study include: (1) The nature of communication; (2) Recording of actual behavioral changes at all levels (as a result of the program); and (3) Guidelines for developing future programs, to increase

community awareness and understanding of the effects of poverty.

Source: Martin L. Cohnstaedt, Sociology Department, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

4C-15 Evaluation of Two Head Start Programs Conducted in Two Associated YM-YWHA Community Centers

Monica Holmes, Research Department, Associated YM-YWHAs of Greater New York. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be published January 1966.

To test the effects of Head Start participation upon children in terms of: (1) Cognitive functioning; (2) Social interaction and quality of play; and (3) Attitudes about play and authority figures.

Sub-scales of the Stanford-Binet, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, The Seguin Form Board of the Arthur Point Scale and the Wepman Test of Auditory Discrimination. A structured, objective observation schedule, developed and standardized in previous research conducted by the Associated Y Research Department, was used as a measure of social interaction and quality of play. An objective device, employing three pictures of interpersonal situations was used as a basis for measuring attitudinal change.

Each of the measures was presented to Head Start participants and to a matched control group at the end of the 8-week Head Start program. All subjects, both experimental and control will be tested again at a later date to evaluate the longer range impacts of the program.

Analyses of the first round of data collected indicated that Head Start participation had a significant and profound effect upon the Head Start participants in all areas measured.

Source: Dr. Douglas Holmes, Director of Research, Associated YM-YWHAs of Greater New York, 33 West 60th Street, New York, New York 10023.

4C-16 An Evaluation of the Language Arts Program of the District of Columbia

John T. Dailey, Ph.D., Research Professor of Education, The George Washington University. Sponsored by Government of the District of Columbia. Research completed. Study unpublished.

The Language Arts Program of the District of Columbia Public Schools was designed to develop the oral and written language facility and comprehension of culturally different children in the kindergarten, junior primary, first, second, and

third grade levels from 1961 to 1964-65 in fourteen elementary schools. Its purpose, essentially, is to teach English to those children who, in effect, speak an urban dialect and not standard English.

It was found that the students in the Language Arts Program Schools made significantly fewer errors in their speech samples on the Dailey Language Facility Test than did the control group, even though the control schools represented slightly higher income areas than did the Language Art schools. This means that the experimental group did better than expected.

The Language Arts Program appears to be an effective way of helping culturally different children learn to use standard English with greater accuracy and should be continued and intensified.

Source: Dr. John T. Dailey, Director, Educational Research Project, The George Washington University, 1166 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

4C-17 The Development of Differentiation and Conservation of Number

Herbert Zimiles, Ph.D., Chairman, Research Division, Bank Street College of Education. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Education, H.E.W. Report (mimeo) July 1965 with various Journal publications planned for 1966.

This study is concerned with selected aspects of the process whereby number concept develops. It assesses the role of a number of variables, i.e., differentiation ability, perception of differences as well as equivalences, meaningfulness and desirability of materials employed, and tolerance for delay of gratification, in the information of conservation of number.

The study was conducted with three groups of 5 year old boys -- a white middle class group, an underprivileged Negro group, and a traditionally-reared parochial school group, so as to permit the comparative study of the interplay of cognitive variables in groups of children with strikingly different backgrounds.

Source: Dr. Herbert Zimiles, Bank Street College of Education, 216 West 14th Street, New York, New York.

4C-18 The Pre-School and Primary Education Project

Dr. Allan S. Hartman, Director, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Conducted for the Council for Human Services, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the State Departments of Public Instruction, Public Welfare, and Health. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation. Continuing 1963-1968. Progress reports published from time to time.

The overall purpose is to demonstrate one way by which the public schools can undertake a long-range attack on the Drop-Out problem. The immediate purpose of the project is to improve the school performance of "educationally disadvantaged" children beginning at age 3-1/2.

Four directions are being followed in achieving these purposes: (1) An "enriched" curriculum is being developed for use with project classes; (2) Improved family services are being provided for project families by social caseworkers assigned to the project; (3) Various approaches to reorienting the attitudes and behavior of parents toward the school and their children are being designed; and (4) Long-term in-service education is being given to project personnel to increase their effectiveness with project children and their families.

Source: Dr. Allan S. Hartman, Director, Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, Room 218, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

4C-19 Appalachian Volunteers Evaluation Project 11

Milton Ogle, Director, Appalachian Volunteers, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed December 1965.

A subjective evaluation of the effectiveness of the AV Summer Project involving curriculum enrichment, school renovation, and recreation projects for students in graded 1-8 in 40 one and two-room schools in 14 Eastern Kentucky counties, with the assistance of college student volunteers. Evaluation consists of observations of professional consultants (in education, child psychology, and community development) who periodically visited the summer project and reported on the basis of their own experience and expertise.

Source: Julian D. Mosley, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403.

4C-20 Classroom Processes Study, Schools and Mental Health Program

Barbara Biber, Ph.D., Principal Investigator, and Eleanor Leacock, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate, Bank Street College of Education. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. To be published 1966.

A systematic study of the social, psychological and educational processes observed in eight second and fifth grade urban classrooms. The work has three major goals: (1) To examine general problems in the theory and analysis of teaching and its effects on the healthy development of children; (2) To examine the specific problems of lower levels of performance and motivation for school achievement in lower-class neighborhoods; and (3) To develop effective research tools for assessing classroom life. The classroom groups in this study include lower and middle class Negro and white populations.

Source: Dr. Herbert Zimiles, Bank Street College of Education, 216 West 14th Street, New York, New York.

4C-21 The Effect of Non-Directive Dramatization on Progress in Reading Achievement of Culturally Disadvantaged Elementary School Children

Lessie Carlton, Associate Professor of Education, Director, College Reading-Study Center, and Robert H. Moore, Professor of Education, both of Illinois State University. Sponsored by the University. To be published August 1966.

The problem is to discover the effect of introducing self-directive dramatization by pupils of reading material selected by them on progress in reading achievement of culturally disadvantaged elementary school children. This method would replace the commonly-used plan of using one or two basic readers in small-group or whole-class situations.

Standardized reading achievement tests will be administered to four groups of children all or most of whom can be considered to be culturally disadvantaged. The grade level in reading will be determined at the beginning and end of the experiment.

Source: Robert H. Moore, Professor of Education, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761.

4C-22 Educational and Vocational Goals of Rural and Urban Youth

Dr. I.V. Sperry, Chairman, and Ann E. Herrin, Research Instructor, Child Development & Family Relations, School of Home Economics, University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Sponsored by the North Carolina Agriculture Experiment Station in cooperation with the School of Home Economics of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. To be completed by June 1967 and published November 1967.

Objectives are to determine and compare educational and vocational goals of rural and urban youth and corresponding goals of parents for these youths. Similarities and differences in goals will be related to the factors of: (1) Rural-urban background; (2) Sex; (3) Level of living; and (4) Family size. Data are from a sample of ninth and tenth grade students and their parents.

The study will provide information needed by school administrators, guidance counselors, and others working with youth. Findings will also be of value to Agricultural Extension Service personnel, parent educators, and others working with parents. Greater understanding is imperative for development of human resources, especially of those migrating from rural to urban areas.

Source: Ann E. Herrin, Research Instructor, Child Development & Family Relations, School of Home Economics, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412.

4C-23 SUCCEED: A Project to Equalize Educational Opportunity for Disadvantaged Youth

Dr. Raymond Hummel, Associate Professor of Education, and Research Associate, Learning Research and Development Center, University of Pittsburgh. To be completed 1968.

SUCCEED, a three-year project, initiated in April 1965, is designed to assist secondary schools in a metropolitan area to develop educational programs best suited for students from disadvantaged social and economic backgrounds. The project focuses on schools outside the central city in which substantial numbers of such students find themselves unable or lacking incentive to compete successfully with their achievement-oriented peers. Model programs will be developed to reach disadvantaged students and provide educational experiences which will be interesting and meaningful. Among the expected outcomes of these programs is the reduction of the incidence of alienation and school drop-outs.

Source: Herbert A. Aurbach, Research Associate, Learning Research and Development Center, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

4C-24 College Sponsored Tutorial Program for Culturally Disadvantaged Youth in San Francisco

Edmond Hallber , Associate Dean of Students, San Francisco, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by San Francisco Foundation. In process.

Children from deprived home environments enter school far behind at the onset. In this project, college students enter into a one-to-one relationship with children from impoverished areas of San Francisco to teach specific subject matter and basic reading, writing and mathematics.

The project also offers a vocational opportunities program to prepare students or drop-outs who are seeking permanent and part-time jobs.

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

4C-25 Princeton Cooperative Schools Program for Disadvantaged Youth

Sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. Publication expected in 1966.

The project has for each of the past two summers brought 40 high school boys from the inner-city areas of nearby New Jersey cities to the Princeton campus for a six-week program of study and self-discovery.

Source: Parker L. Coddington, Administrative Director of Summer Studies, Princeton University, 307 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

4C-26 The Identification of College Potential Among the Culturally Disadvantaged

David B. Orr, Program Director, Communication Research, American Institute for Research. Sponsored by the College Entrance Examination Board. To be completed by January 1966.

The purpose of this project is to develop a listening comprehension test for culturally disadvantaged junior high school students to identify college potentials. A comprehensive project plan has been prepared, and a review of the literature on listening comprehension variables is nearing completion. Test specifications will be written for the variables of contents of the speech samples to be tape recorded. Observations and interviews are planned in order to develop materials that are of intrinsic interest to the examinees. It is tentatively planned to administer the final version of the test to both good

and poor students selected from a common disadvantaged group. The sub-groups will be matched in socio-economic variables, and compared to determine the degree to which the listening comprehension test discriminates between the sub-groups. The test will also be examined for uniqueness when included with a traditional college prediction battery.

Source: John C. Flanagan, President, American Institute for Research, 410 Amberson Avenue, Pittsburgh 32, Pennsylvania.

4C-27 Study of Relationships Among Dependency, School Achievement, Behavioral Problems and Economic Opportunity

David B. Orr, Program Director, Communications Research, American Institute for Research. Sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. To be completed April 1966.

The purpose of this project is to establish the relationship among dependency, academic achievement, behavioral problems, and economic opportunity among the 16,000 high school students in Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, who were in grades 8-12 in 1960. The first phase of data collection regarding family structure and background, type of welfare assistance received, and the case history of welfare has been completed. The Project TALENT data will be used as predictors for the criterion group of about 1400 cases. This project will include an interview survey of the post-high school experiences of a selected group of 500 students. This will include data collection on the occupational, educational, and welfare characteristics of the students since their graduation or drop-out from high school. Data analyses will feature the interrelationship of the various types of data collected, as well as distributional statistics.

Source: John C. Flanagan, President, American Institute for Research, 410 Amberson Ave., Pittsburgh 32, Pennsylvania.

4C-28 IMPACT (Improvement of Attendance and Curtailment of Truancy)

Chicago Public Schools. Continuing since 1963.

An attack upon the drop-out problem through the coordinated efforts of district committees each under the leadership of a district superintendent and each including a principal, psychologist, teacher-nurse, head truant officer, social worker where available, supervisor of Public Personnel Services. The committees study district problems and contribute special services and suggestions when staff efforts of local schools have been unavailing in reducing the tendency to truancy of a

given pupil. A marked reduction of absenteeism has been achieved. It is anticipated that the program will reduce the numbers of referrals to social adjustment schools.

Source: Benjamin C. Willis, General Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois 60601.

4C-29 Parents of School Drop-Outs -- Some Aspects of Culture, Environment and Attitudes

Raymond M. Hilliard, Director, Cook County Department of Public Aid. A preliminary report (41 pages) was published in September 1964. To be completed 1966.

This study centers on a variety of areas in the past life and current life-style of a group of recipient mothers whose children had dropped out of school and were also receiving public aid. Areas of interest include migration and management histories, city know-how, leisure time activities, community involvement, and parent-child interaction.

With the cooperation of the Loyola School of Social Work structured interviews were held with 296 recipient mothers of drop-outs.

Source: Daniel W. Behnke, Acting Director, Research & Statistics, Cook County Department of Public Aid, 318 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

4C-30 Colorado Drop-out Project

Gerald Ulrich, Consultant, Colorado Department of Education. To be completed 1968.

The State Department of Education is initiating a long-term, cooperative, action research project with the following goals: (1) To decrease the rate of drop-out in Colorado schools; (2) To evaluate the effectiveness of different approaches used by school districts to reduce drop-out rates; and (3) To develop a model for local study and action through the identification of common elements of the most successful action research programs. Local community colleges and resources will be utilized.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI. No. 2080. Correspondent: Gerald Ulrich, Consultant, Colorado Department of Education, State Office Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

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E. MINORITY GROUPS

Studies in Process

4E-1 Pathways to Identify: A Study of Identification and the Development of Social Roles in Negro Youth

Dr. Robert A. Rosenthal and Dr. Florence C. Shelton, Research Associates, Center for Research & Development on Educational Differences, Harvard University. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Education. To be completed 1969.

A study of lower-class Negro children who are going through a critical period in the process of acculturation, namely the period of transition from a relatively segregated elementary school to a more integrated secondary school.

Short interviews will be held with 200-300 children to determine the distribution of background variables relevant to aspects of self-concept and group identification. These variables will include: length of time family has been in the north; geographical and cultural origins of family; class history; family structure; child care practices; work patterns; children's vocational aspirations; children's group membership (neighborhood gang, school or outside organizations). Other relevant variables will be included on the basis of their importance in pilot interviews. A representative sample of 50-100 children will be selected for intensive study.

As a closely-tied adjunct to the intensive study of Negro children, a series of interviews will be conducted with prominent Negro adults whose lower-class origins are similar to those of the focal children, with the purpose of assembling a series of life histories in depth, histories which focus on the origins of an individual's self-concept and aspirations in relation to his changing perception of a relation to an often bifurcated environment.

Source: Dr. Robert A. Rosenthal, Research Associate, Center for Research & Development on Educational Differences, 94 Prescott St., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

4E-2 CRAFT Project (Comparison of Reading Approaches in First-Grade Teaching)

Blanche L. Serwer, Project Coordinator. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Education and the City University of New York. To be completed 1968.

A project to improve the educational development of disadvantaged children, particularly Negro children who are concentrated in certain geographic areas of New York City. Through an experimental and statistical design it is planned to determine the relative merits of each of four major procedures.

The sample will include about 1200 children. The experimental variables are: (1) A relatively free language-experience approach versus a structured, planned skills-centered approach; (2) Within the language-experience approach, enriched audio-visual experience versus normal use of audio-visual aids; (3) Within the structured skills-centered approach, the Amidon School materials versus the Detroit first grade reading materials. Pretests and final tests will include measures of readiness, attained reading skills, teacher attitudes, and pupil attitudes.

Source: Blanche L. Serwer, Division of Teacher Education, The City University of New York, 535 East Eightieth Street, New York, New York 10021.

4E-3 East Harlem Demonstration: The Intellectually Superior Child in a Deprived Area

Alice McCabe, Staff Associate for Family and Child Welfare; Lawrence Berkowitz and Dr. Leonard S. Kogan, Co-Directors of Research, Community Service Society of New York. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. To be completed 1967.

A study designed to assess the effects of social service methods on the intellectual and social functioning of brighter children in a socially deprived neighborhood. Methods include special research interviews, use of achievement and psychological tests. The sample employs a control group design with matching for sex, ethnic background, grade, and reading achievement.

Source: Dorothy Fahs Beck, Director of Research, Family Service Association of America, 44 E. 23 St., New York, New York 10010.

4E-4 Cross-cultural and Interclass Studies of Language and Thinking

Dr. Sandor B. Brent, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Wayne State University. Sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed January 1967.

While the Whorf-Sapir hypothesis has been frequently investigated with respect to the relationship between widely differing cultures, there has, to our knowledge, been no attempt to utilize this hypothesis with respect to the relationship between Negro and white subcultures in contemporary urban communities.

The problem to be investigated concerns linguistic and cognitive differences between Negro and white Detroit school children. The hypotheses to be tested are: (1) That Negro and white school children do, to a significant extent, speak different languages -- with respect to both the lexical and the syntactical characteristics of the languages spoken; and (2) That corresponding to these differences in linguistic structure there exists a difference in the way in which the concrete objects of everyday experience are described and classified by these two groups.

The theoretical implications of this investigation derive from the empirical evidence which they may shed on the Whorf-Sapir hypothesis itself. The practical usefulness of this study derives from the implications which positive findings would have for the techniques to be used in educating these Negro children for functional (rather than mere physical) integration into the dominant white society in which they live.

Source: Eli Saltz, Director, Center for the Study of Cognitive Processes, Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

4E-5 Integration in Racially Imbalanced Urban Public Schools

Jerome Beker and Franklyn S. Barry, both of Youth Development Center, Syracuse University. Conducted by the Center and Syracuse City School District. Sponsored by National Institute of Mental Health and U.S. Office of Education. To be completed Summer 1966.

Purposes are to determine and document problems and opportunities that arise during the school integration process in a northern city and ways of handling them efficiently and effectively.

Integration implementation was begun in the fall of 1964 by the Board of Education in Syracuse. Project is a composite of five distinct but overlapping sub-projects: (1) The work with pupils (old and new), parents, teachers, and principals, of skilled

school social workers and psychologists to facilitate the academic and social integration of the newcomers; (2) A study of the community decision-making process that eventuated in the consideration of racial balance as a factor in school assignment; (A "case study" based on this research with apparent implications for other communities has been prepared for publication); (3) Pre-and post-testing of re-assigned and "host" pupils, along with appropriate control groups, using a variety of measures of academic achievement and personal and social development; (4) Analysis of participant observation and assimilation ratings on all new students; and (5) Interviews with a large sample of parents of pupils involved, to ascertain their attitudes toward the re-assignment program, some of the social correlates of their attitudes, and possible relationships between their attitudes and their youngsters' school performance.

Publications: Progress Report, February 1965. A monograph on community decision-making processes related to school integration currently being edited.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965. Correspondent: Jerome Beker, Youth Development Center, Syracuse University, 926 S. Crouse Ave., Syracuse, New York 13210.

4E-6 Teaching Reading to Spanish Speaking Children

Roy McCanne, Consultant, Migrant Education, Colorado State Department of Education. To be completed Spring 1966.

A study of three approaches to the teaching of reading to Spanish speaking children based on 30 classrooms of first graders. Problems of the children are being identified and the three approaches compared and evaluated.

Source: Lewis R. Crum, Director, Research & Development, Colorado State Department of Education, Denver, Colorado 80203.

4E-7 Retardation in Intellectual Development of Lower-Class Puerto Rican Children in New York City.

Alexander Thomas, M.D., Associate Professor Psychiatry, New York University of Medicine. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Education, H.E.W. To be completed 1967.

The problem is to identify the experientially determined patterns of behavioral and intellectual functioning of a population of lower-class Puerto Rican children in New York which appear detrimental to optimal learning and intellectual development. To identify the specific child-care practices, parental attitudes and other intrafamilial and extra-familial influences which produce such detrimental patterns in the children and to identify the

favorable factors in the environment of these disadvantaged children which can be utilized in programs to prevent or remedy experientially produced mental retardation.

Annual parent interviews and home visits will gather data on the characteristics of the intrafamilial environment, child care practices, written and spoken language usage, bilinguality, types of play material, educational aspirations and activities of the parents, and special environmental stresses and incidents. Information on the children's behavioral characteristics, perceptual patterns, levels of intellectual functioning and academic achievement, and cognitive style characteristics will be obtained by a variety of psychological test procedures and teacher evaluation rating scale. The variables will be quantified through rating scale and item scoring procedures. Group norms for each variable will be established and compared with the control population. Appropriate analyses will be done to establish correlations between subnormal I.Q. level and/or marked academic underachievement and specific characteristics of the child and the intrafamilial environment. Those family characteristics which correlate significantly with maximum academic achievement in the children will also be identified.

Source: Dr. Alexander Thomas, Department of Psychiatry and Neurology, New York University School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Completed Studies

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5. HEALTH, WELFARE, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

A. GENERAL

Studies in Process

5A-1 Community Organization Curriculum Development Project

Dr. Arnold Gurin, Associate Professor, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, H.E.W. To be completed May 1966.

The project is designed to develop a systematic, comprehensive curriculum to prepare social workers to perform professional roles in community planning and action programs. There is urgent need for larger numbers of professional personnel in such programs and present training efforts are not adequate to the need, either quantitatively or qualitatively.

The comprehensive curriculum will be based on coordination and systematization for teaching purposes of interdisciplinary theoretical and research materials drawn from various social sciences and other professional disciplines; and on empirical field studies to test out concepts of community organization practice.

A sample of organizations will be studied. The sample will be national in scope and will include a broad range of community planning, coordinating and action projects, welfare councils, community organization programs of state and local departments of health, welfare, and mental health, and commissions on inter-group relations, among others. The focus will be on methods of professional intervention to achieve amelioration of social problems; and the transmission of knowledge of such methods in the social work curriculum.

Source: Dr. Arnold Gurin, Associate Professor, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154.

5A-2 Local Administration of Welfare Programs

Thomas A. Sullivan, Joint Center for Urban Studies. In process.

A study to discover and describe how local officials in a selection of cities of over 500,000 view the city's role and responsibility in providing economic assistance programs for needy people. A profile of public assistance programs will be

developed for each city, and an attempt made to relate this to the particular form and forces of the individual community.

Source: Research Digest, November 1964, No. 56. Correspondent: Katharine G. Clark, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

5A-3 Project ENABLE -- (Education and Neighborhood Action for Better Living Environment)

Mrs. Ellen P. Manser, Project Director, and Dr. Aaron Rosenblatt, Project Research Director, both of Family Service Association of America. Funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity under the joint sponsorship of the Child Study Association of America, Family Service Association of America, and the National Urban League. To be completed 1968.

A project, national in scope, to help eliminate the causes of poverty which will benefit an estimated 50,000 people during the first year. Training institutes will be established in seven areas, tentatively: New York City; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Miami, Florida; Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Houston, Texas; and San Francisco, California. Professional social workers will be trained in group methods of parental education and each trainee will then lead groups of low-income parents in his own community. Some of the specific problems the agencies are seeking to help families solve are in child-rearing, discipline, education, unemployment, schooling, stress and discouragement.

Source: Dorothy Fahs Beck, Director of Research, Family Service Association of America, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010.

5A-4 National Defender Project

Charles L. Decker, Director; John J. Cleary and William M. Madden, Assistant Directors; Orson S. Marden, Chairman, National Advisory Council. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation. Project began January 1964. Continuation assured through 1970.

An on-going program to provide adequate legal representation for those persons charged with crime who are unable to afford an attorney.

Grants are made in the following five areas with priority given those which produce local matching funds: (1) Demonstration defender programs; (2) Law school programs; (3) Training programs for lawyers; (4) Defense experiments; and (5) National Defender Fellowships (Not available until Summer 1966).

Source: Mr. John J. Cleary, Deputy Director, National Defender Project, American Bar Center, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

5A-5 A Study in Mental Health in Public Welfare

Philip Lichtenberg, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Social Research, and Mrs. Jeanne C. Pollock, N.S.W., Associate Professor of Social Work and Social Research, both of Bryn Mawr College. Sponsored in part by Christiana Foundation. Completion date flexible.

A study to discover special personality characteristics of clients of public welfare agencies and of successful case-work services rendered to them. Information is collected from case records in departments of public assistance and discussions of cases with caseworkers. Content analyses will be made of the information.

Dr. Lichtenberg has done previous research on the theory of mental health, types of treatment, motivation for treatment and a survey of the array of mental health services in a community.

Source: Dr. Philip Lichtenberg, Bryn Mawr College, 815 New Gulph Road, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

5A-6 Attitudinal Changes Toward the Disadvantaged Child and Family

Clara T. Appell, Ed.D., and Morey L. Appel, Ph.D., Co-Directors, Family Life Institute, Indiana State University. Sponsored by graduate students and faculty members of the Indiana State University and California Western University. To be published Spring 1966.

An exploration of attitudinal changes towards the disadvantaged child and family resulting from graduate educational experiences focusing on the disadvantaged. A central hypothesis is that effective communication with the disadvantaged child and family necessitates the growth in attitudes of increased acceptance and understanding towards them.

An experimental attitudinal questionnaire with items related to the disadvantaged child and family was developed and administered on a pre and post basis to the five groups involved in focus on the disadvantaged as well as one control group.

Preliminary findings indicate more significant attitudinal changes in the groups where specific efforts focused on attitudinal exploration and growth. It would be desirable to extend this investigation into the actual impact of experimental

group teachers upon the teachers in the classroom and/or with the families helped.

Source: Dr. Morey L. Appell, Family Life Institute, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana.

5A-7 Development of Self-Instructional Units in Rehabilitative Aspects of Nursing for Use by General Staff Nurses in Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Public Health Nursing Agencies

Hessel Flitter, Director Research and Studies Service, and Teresa Fallon, Project Director, both of National League for Nursing, Inc. Sponsored by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, H.E.W. To be completed June 1966.

Staff nurses in small hospitals and public health agencies do not have available traditional courses in rehabilitation nursing. The project will develop programed units of instruction which can teach rehabilitation nursing. Representative units of the body of knowledge will be programed with the aid of consultants in the technology of programed instruction, and field tested with a representative sample of staff nurses in selected agencies nationally.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963, No. C131, and Hessel H. Flitter, Director, Research and Studies Service, National League for Nursing, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

5A-8 National Commission on Community Health Services, Inc.

Dean W. Roberts, M.D., M.P.H., Executive Director, Walter M. Beattie, Jr., M.A., and Paul R. Mico, M.P.H., all of National Commission on Community Health Services, Inc. Sponsored by the McGregor Fund, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and U.S. Public Health Service. To be completed September 1966.

Project will collect and study facts concerning community health needs, attitudes, resources, and practices, and promote the translation of resulting knowledge into effective community health services. This involves a two-pronged approach: (1) A program of community studies to identify, analyze and demonstrate principles and methods which facilitate effective action by communities to meet their specific health needs, and to identify and collect the kind of information which contributes to the action process; and (2) A series of national studies to secure expert consideration and judgment in selected broad areas of national concern that affect community health services.

Publications: Community Health Newsletter.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963. No. C59. Address inquiries to: Dean W. Roberts, M.D., M.P.H., Executive Director, Natl. Commission on Community Health Services, Inc. 7815 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

5A-9 Study of Families of Children in Residential Treatment

Salvador Minuchin; Edgar H. Auerswald; and Charles H. King, Wiltwyck School for Boys, 260 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010. Sponsored by Taconic Foundation and National Institute of Mental Health. To be completed July 1966.

Families who have produced multiple "delinquent" children are being surveyed to: (1) Study factors in the family system that produce dissocial behavior in children; (2) Develop family diagnostic testing techniques; and (3) Develop and test techniques of family therapy for use with low-income delinquency producing families.

The families have been tested with three test instruments developed in the project. In addition, there has been an analysis of family dynamics, change, and therapeutic technique in a thirty session therapy effort using techniques devised at Wiltwyck.

Publications: Minuchin, S. and others. "The Study and Treatment of Families that Produce Multiple Acting-out Boys". American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, January 1964. pp. 125-133; Elbert, Shirley and others. "A Method for the Clinical Study of Family Interaction". American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. Vol. XXXIV, No. 5, October 1964; Minuchin, S., "Conflict Resolution Family Therapy", Psychiatry, August 1965; Minuchin, S. and Montalvo, B., "An Approach for Diagnosis of the Low-Economic Family", in American Psychiatric Association-Research on Family Structure, Dynamics and Therapy, a monograph scheduled for late 1965; Minuchin, S., Research and Therapy with the Disadvantaged Family, book in preparation.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2277, and Salvador Minuchin, M.D., Director, Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, 1700 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19146.

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Kruse, Arthur N. Analysis of the War on Poverty and its Relationship to the Voluntary Health and Welfare Agencies. United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc., New York, N.Y. September 1965.

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B. PARTICULAR REGIONS, STATES, OR LOCALITIES

Studies in Process

5B-1 Characteristics Associated with Receipt or Non-Receipt of Financial Aid from Welfare Agencies

Robert C. Stone, Ph.D., Director, Institute for Social Science Research, San Francisco State College, and Frederic T. Schlamp, Ph.D., Research and Statistics Staff, California State Department of Social Welfare. Sponsored by U.S. Welfare Administration and California State Department of Social Welfare. To be completed 1966.

This study represents an effort to determine whether families dependent on financial aid from welfare agencies are different from or similar to other low-income families in life style, particularly in those characteristics that are handicapping for employment and therefore increase the risk of dependency. Data were obtained on a total of 1,200 families in different parts of California who were interviewed during the summer of 1964.

Publication: Stone, Robert C. and Schlamp, Frederic T., "Characteristics Associated with Receipt or Non-Receipt of Financial Aid from Welfare Agencies". Welfare in Review. July 1965. pp.1-11.

Source: W.L. Parker, Chief, Research and Statistics Division, California Department of Social Welfare, 2415 First Ave., P.O. Box 8074, Sacramento, California 95818.

5B-2 Welfare Publics: Quality Progressions and Controls

David J. R. Pales, Project Chairman, Mary L. Pruden, Richard J. Butalla, and Jerry Duggan, all of Political Science Department, The Creighton University. Sponsored by the Political Research Center of the University, government agencies, and private concerns. To be completed January 1966.

Profile research in the manner of public welfare was not available for the Omaha area. This study seeks to arrive at a complete socio-politico construct of these publics and to systematize a format for extended research. Of interest to the study are the reactions to assistance, the locations within the city, the political rational and/or awareness, and the comparative voting tendencies of active and potential welfare cases.

Data are obtained through personal interviews and from records of all the local public service and public assistance agencies. Additional pertinent information is contributed by private groups.

Source: David J. R. Pales, Project Chairman, Political Science Department, The Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska 68131.

5B-3 A Survey of Patterns of Daytime Care of Children Under Three Years of Age in Guilford County, North Carolina

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Keister, Research Associate, Institute for Child & Family Development, University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Sponsored by the State Board of Public Welfare. To be completed and published Spring 1966.

A study to determine: (1) Where and by whom babies under three years of age are cared for during the daytime, with particular reference to infants being reared part of the time outside their own homes by persons other than their mothers; (2) The anticipated employment patterns of mothers of young children; (3) The preferences expressed by mothers for various care arrangements; and (4) The geographic areas in which residents have greatest need for day care services and the ability of families to pay for the services they need.

Interviews, approximately one hour in length, were conducted by trained interviewers using an instrument for structured interviews. Approximately 700 mothers from a modified area sample of the county, were interviewed: 600 in the two urban areas of the county, 100 in rural areas, representing all major population subgroups.

Tentative findings have led to a 5-year project proposal to establish a demonstration nursery center for daytime care of infants from low-income families. Follow-up is planned of infants in group care and control groups in "home care" from both middle and low income backgrounds to assess development, school readiness and school achievement.

Source: Dr. Mary Elizabeth Keister, Institute for Child & Family Development, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina.

5B-4 Family Survey of Metropolitan New Orleans

Joseph Beasley, M.D., and Ann Fischer, Ph.D., Project Directors, and Carl Harter, Tulane University Medical School. Sponsored by U.S. Children's Bureau. To be completed 1967.

Family planning practices and attitudes and family structure are studied through a representative sample of ever-married, ever-pregnant, residents of New Orleans age 15-44.

Publication: Fischer, Ann, Ph.D.; Beasley, Joseph, M.D.; and Harter, Carl, "The Occurance of the Extended Family at the

Origin of the Family of Procreation: A Developmental Approach to Negro Family Structure". Presented at annual meetings, American Anthropological Association, November 18-22, 1965.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. B59. Address inquiries to Dr. Ann Fischer, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

5B-5 Socio-economic and Demographic Correlates of Tuberculosis Incidence

Robert F. Guerrin, Director, Research and Development, D. C. Tuberculosis Association, and Dr. Edgar Borgatta, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin. Sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and American Thoracic Society Research Committee. To be completed 1966.

An earlier study systematically analyzed the relationships between socio-economic, demographic, and social disorganization indicators and tuberculosis incidence in the District of Columbia by census tracts. The present study will analyze these data by smaller areas (enumeration districts). A parallel set of data from one or more other urban areas will also be examined.

Source: Robert F. Guerrin, Director, Research and Development, D. C. Tuberculosis Association, 1714 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

5B-6 Frederick County Migrant Health Project

Claude R. DeLauter, Jr., Project Director. Sponsored by the Migrant Ministry of Maryland and others. Continuing with progress reports from time to time.

The objectives of the project are to: (1) Conduct Family Health Service clinics for migratory agricultural workers and their dependents through local community resources; (2) Provide a concurrent plan of health education and adult education for migrants; (3) Increase local community awareness of migrants and their contribution to the community's economy; (4) Provide an opportunity for selected students to gain public health experience through participation in a health and social service program and gain insights into problems of a socially deprived group; and (5) Stimulate and train project staff and volunteers for more responsible community activity to meet the needs of agricultural migrant workers.

Source: Claude R. DeLauter, Jr., 236 Madison Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

5B-7 Home Health Aides: An Experimental Program to Develop a More Effective Home Care Program

Madelyn N. Hall, Deputy Director, Service-Education, Community Nursing Services of Philadelphia. Sponsored by Community Health Services of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health and U.S. Public Health Services. Study completed. Publication expected in Nursing Outlook, May 1966.

A study to determine: (1) The number of individuals who are homebound because of chronic illness in one Health District of 200,000 population; (2) The effectiveness of the provision of the Home Health Aide services; (3) The extent of need of these services; and (4) Identification of suitable activities of the Home Health Aides and testing and fulfilling of these activities. The project also seeks to establish the cost of this additional service.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963. No. C64, and Miss Madelyn N. Hall, Deputy Director, Service-Education, Community Nursing Services of Philadelphia, 500 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19146.

5B-8 ADC Family Rehabilitation Project

Alice McCabe, Staff Associate for Family and Child Welfare; Lawrence Berkowitz and Dr. Leonard S. Kogan, Co-Directors of Research, Community Service Society of New York. Sponsored by the U.S. Social Security Administration. To be completed Fall 1966.

A study to evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of a planned program of service directed toward modifying the impaired functioning of Aid to Dependent Children families as groups; to analyze and report findings and recommendations with respect to role of social work treatment with these families; to communicate these findings to the New York City Department of Welfare and interpret their potential value.

Methods of data collection include psychological test batteries; study of educational functioning and school behavior; interviews; and analysis of health data and community resources reports.

Source: Dorothy Fahs Beck, Director of Research, Family Service Association of America, 44 E. 23 St., New York, New York 10010.

5B-9 Reducing Dependency in AFDC Families Through the Use of Group Treatment

Dr. Gertrude M. Hengerer, Executive Director, Family Service Association of Palo Alto and Los Altos, and Patricia Kane, District Director, Santa Clara County Welfare Department, California. Sponsored by the California State Department of Public Welfare.

A study of the use and effectiveness of group treatment in reducing dependency in AFDC families. Changes in social functioning of 40 selected families receiving group treatment are compared with corresponding changes in a group not receiving such treatment.

Source: Dorothy Fahs Beck, Director of Research, Family Service Association of America, 44 E. 23 St., New York, New York 10010.

5B-10 The Impact of New Contraceptive Methods in Impoverished Neighborhoods of New York

Steven Polgar, Ph.D., Director of Research, Planned Parenthood. Sponsored in part by NORC. To be completed 1968.

A study of whether coitus-dependent birth control such as the oral pill and intrauterine contraceptive devices dispensed by a mobile service will lead to changes in family planning attitudes and behavior in slum neighborhoods where the traditional clinic-and-diaphragm approach has failed.

Twelve study neighborhoods are divided into six matched service-control pairs. Household surveys and record studies will be used.

Publications: Polgar, Steven, "The Impact of New Contraceptive Methods in Impoverished Neighborhoods on New York -- Rationale and Plan of Research", Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, 1965. Guttmacher, Alan F., M.D., and Polgar, Steven, Ph.D., "An Action-Research Project on Family Planning in 'Poverty' Neighborhoods of New York City". United Nations World Population Conference, Belgrade, August 30 to September 10, 1965.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. B3. Address inquiries to Steven Polgar, Director of Research, Planned Parenthood, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

5B-11 Measures of Untreated Psychiatric Disorder

Bruce P. Dohrenwend, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Social Psychiatry, and Dewitt L. Crandell, M.D., Associate in Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, both of College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University. Sponsored by National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Public Health Service. To be completed by August 1966.

The project focuses on the central unsolved problem in the epidemiology of psychiatric disorder; namely: what constitutes an untreated "case". The problem is approached in a social psychiatric frame of reference to develop a program of research which will contribute to understanding relations between socio-cultural factors and psychiatric disorder.

The specific aim is the controlled comparison of eight different types of judgmental and objective measures of disorder based on data from personal interviews administered by psychiatrists. Subjects come mainly from four ethnic groups in a section of New York City: Jewish, Irish, Negro, and Puerto Rican. They provide wide contrasts in social class background. In the current study, about 100 subjects are outpatients at psychiatric clinics; about 100 are non-patient members of cross-section samples; and about 50 are community leaders. A supplementary proposal has been submitted to more than double this number of subjects.

Source: Dr. Bruce P. Dohrenwend, Assistant Professor of Social Psychiatry, College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, New York 10032.

5B-12 Syracuse Health Department, Home Care Project

Dr. David Bigwood, Project Director, Dr. David Nash, Clinical Director, and Catherine Reilly, Project Coordinator, Syracuse Health Department. Sponsored in part by Federal funds channeled through the New York State Health Department. To be completed December 1966.

The overall objective is to improve the level and standards of health care in the home by: (1) Preventing or retarding the progression of illnesses and disabilities among patients in their own home or home substitute setting; (2) Rehabilitating and restoring such patients to their maximum levels of function in the home and in the community; (3) Utilizing existing resources for care in the home and identifying gaps in such resources and attempting to fill them; and (4) Making more appropriate and efficient use of general and special hospitals in long term care institutions.

This study is being conducted by planning for and providing care for the sick at home who are referred by a physician either directly from the hospital, from a nursing home or from the patients own home. A multi-disciplinary team is used for the purpose of evaluating patients needs and rendering services needed under medical direction.

Source: Miss Catherine Reilly, Syracuse City Health Department, 300 Burt Street, Syracuse, New York 13202.

5B-13 Public Health Nursing Need Study

Patrick Accardi, Project Director. (Conducted by Community Welfare Council, Buffalo, National League for Nursing, and American Public Health Association.) Sponsored by United Health Foundation of Western New York. To be completed March 1966.

A study to determine the best pattern of organization and the number and kinds of services required to provide a comprehensive public health nursing service in the community.

The project includes a compilation of community social-economic data and existing health resources. The two agencies operating are reviewed in detail with respect to: board composition or citizen participation, organization and activity; short- and long-term objectives, legal status, and/or by-laws; public health nursing policies and functions; administration and staff; financial structure and relationship of costs to services; physical plants, location and equipment, program and trends. To be developed are recommendations related to the allocation of nursing resources and needs of services requested.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. C29. Address inquiries to Community Welfare Council, 921 Genesee Building, Buffalo, New York.

5B-14 A Study of Mental Retardation in Central Connecticut

Theodore I. Lenn, Director, Community Research Center, Central Connecticut State College. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. To be completed and published 1967.

An investigation to establish a demographic body of data concerning the metnally retarded population presently residing in 23 selected communities and identify a systematic body of socio-cultural data concerning this population. Data will be gathered through structured interviews with families of mental retardees, and educational, psychological, medical personnel who have had subjects as pupils, clients, patients, etc. Interviews are designed to produce: (1) A socio-cultural analysis of the mentally retarded under study; (2) an assessment of parental and

sibling attitudes toward the mentally retarded member(s) of the family; (3) An assessment of attitudes of selected neighbors; (4) An assessment of attitudes of employers where applicable; and (5) To ascertain basic medical and psychological data presently available concerning subjects.

Source: Harold J. Bingham, Assistant to the President, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut 06050.

5B-15 A Cooperative Project in Day Care Needs and Services in Massachusetts

Lena Cochran, Child Welfare Consultant, Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth. To be completed January 1966.

A study to determine actual day care practices and needs in Massachusetts using data from seven selected areas.

Information is obtained from state and local departments of public health, education and welfare and voluntary and community service groups interested in day care. Direct interviews are conducted with: (1) Community agency personnel; (2) Selected groups of parents; (3) A group of employed people in industry and elsewhere; and (4) Proprietors and directors of day care facilities.

Source: Robert Sheffield, Director of Public Information, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth, 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

5B-16 Study of the Public Welfare System in Massachusetts

Maurice O. Hunt, Director, National Study Service, and Leo F. Friel, Project Coordinator, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth. Sponsored by United Community Services of Greater Boston. To be completed December 1965.

The broad purpose of the study is to find a basis for a public welfare system which will adequately meet the needs of the people of Massachusetts, especially as related to families, children and youth, and to assure that it will meet modern day needs effectively. The study includes all levels of the public welfare system and is investigating such areas as: how effectively programs are strengthening families and individuals; how adequately financial assistance and social services are meeting needs; what individuals in a community expect from a public welfare program; the structure of the system on state and local levels and the effect of this structure on the administration of local programs; qualifications of personnel in relation to its responsibilities; and the adequacy of the present method of

financing. On the basis of findings, recommendations for change will be made.

Sources of information are state and local public welfare departments, community leaders, public officials and private agencies. Methods of study are through interviews, questionnaires, record reading and evaluation.

Source: Robert Sheffield, Director of Public Information, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth, 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

5B-17 The Politics of Welfare

Martha Derthick, Instructor, Department of Government, Harvard. Sponsored by the Joint Center for Urban Studies.

A study of the politics of public welfare in a big city. Research is focused on the Welfare Department of Boston, what it does, what it would like to do, and the obstacles in its way. The Department's relation with the state and federal governments, with its clients, and with other welfare agencies are being investigated. Information is secured through interviews.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

5B-18 "SCOOPS" (Specialized Cooperative Services)

Eugene B. Berres, Director, Community Planning Division, United Community Services of St. Joseph County, Inc. and others affiliated with: Family & Children's Center; St. Joseph County Health Department; South Bend Community School Corporation; South Bend Police Department; St. Joseph County Department of Public Welfare; South Bend Camp Fire Girls; Mishawaka School City; and Urban League and Hering House. Interim report June 1964. Final report in process.

Community concern with the rapid growth of social problems in the county led to this intensive study. The research demonstrated that the array of social problems were concentrated in particular neighborhoods and families which were not being reached effectively by community welfare agencies. The study is designed as a cooperative effort of voluntary and public agencies to focus intensive service on those neighborhoods and families which need them most.

The specific goals for the project were in seven areas:

- (1) Income and employment;
- (2) Educational achievement;
- (3) Juvenile delinquency and adult crime;
- (4) Family functioning;
- (5) Health;
- (6) Neighborhood improvement;
- and (7) Coordination of welfare services.

Source: Eugene B. Berres, Director, Community Planning Division, United Community Services, 120 South Taylor Street, South Bend, Indiana 46601.

5B-19 Multi-agency Integration and Change

Eleanor K. Caplan, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, Western Reserve University. Sponsored by U.S. Social Security Administration. To be completed 1968.

The study undertakes to focus on the interagency relationships and changes in those relationships due to a demonstration program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Specifically, the study seeks to develop a systematic means of describing and explaining the processes by which community agencies are integrated toward the resolution of social problems, e.g., poverty. In addition, since the Poverty money has and will replace the funds available through Juvenile Delinquency Programs, the project should give insight into the changes of strategy used by communities when the emphasis of need is refocused.

The major dependent variable is agency integration, which will be measured by a composite index derived from measures of interagency cooperation, coordination, and communication. The independent variables, or factors affecting integration, will be viewed on a general continuum of driving and restraining forces. The study design will make possible assertions regarding the causal relationships of the various independent variables and the degree of interagency integration. The data include a questionnaire administered to agency personnel at two points in time with an interval of over two years between Time I and Time II. Interviewing, observations, and analysis of records will be carried on continuously between Times I and II.

Source: Marvin B. Sussman, Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

5B-20 Health Goals Project -- Greater Cleveland

Mrs. Frank M. Barry and Joanne E. Finley, M.D., M.S.P.H., Project Directors, The Health Council (Welfare Federation) of Cleveland. Sponsored by Greater Cleveland Associated Funds, Bureau of Community Services and U.S. Public Health Service. To be completed June 1966 with publication in Fall 1966.

Project considers the need for health planning for a large metropolitan complex. Three national consultants assisted in designing the project in which model community is to be constructed by position paper methods. Gaps between model and

current Cleveland achievement will be measured. Basic descriptive material on community services, facilities, health status, etc. will be furnished position paper authors by project staff.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963. No. C14, and Mrs. Frank M. Barry, Health Goals Project Director, The Welfare Federation, 1101 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

5B-21 Lucas County Welfare Department (Ohio) Project

William J. Ensign, Welfare Director, and others. Sponsored by the Lucas County Welfare Department in cooperation with The Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society, University of Notre Dame. To be completed 1966.

A project designed to analyze the needs of welfare families in two selected areas as a prelude to the development of future action programs to help welfare recipients better their social and economic well being.

One area is a semirural community situated on nonfertile, sandy land. The area is a predominantly Negro community having all the characteristics of a typical ghetto with the exception of density of population. Low levels of academic achievement and lack of work experience combine to intensify the problems of poverty already present there.

The second area chosen for study is commonly referred to as "Dogpatch". This area is populated by low income southern white migrants.

The life styles, needs as defined by residents, indigenous leadership, etc., regarding each area will be determined and compared with the findings of related studies in various urban centers throughout the country.

Source: William J. Ensign, Welfare Director, Lucas County Welfare Department, 437 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio 43624.

5B-22 Follow-up Study of General Assistance Applications

Raymond M. Hilliard, Director, Cook County Department of Public Aid. Sponsored by the Cook County Department of Public Aid. To be completed early in 1966.

A survey of General Assistance applicants will again be undertaken to determine their current characteristics and reasons for application, to learn if any changes in either aspect have occurred since the last study in 1961. In addition, a new feature of this study will be the exploration of possible legal needs of the applicants.

Structured interviews will be held with approximately 20

percent of the General Assistance applicants during a six-week period in October and November 1965.

Source: Daniel W. Behnke, Acting Director, Research & Statistics, Cook County Department of Public Aid, 318 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6, Illinois.

5B-23 Maternal, Infant, and Preschool Child Health Study of Chicago and Suburban Cook County.

Abraham Gelperin, M.D., Project Director, Eveline Jacob and Jean E. Bedger, Principal Investigators, all of Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. Sponsored by the U.S. Childrens Bureau. To be completed May 1966.

This study developed because of a serious concern for maternal, infant, and preschool child health in Chicago and suburban Cook County where the problem of infant mortality has become especially acute.

The study will attempt to organize data pertaining to socio-economic and population characteristics of the area, relating health indices and health services to these populations. 1960 census data will be used for socio-economic characteristics. All private and public agencies with health related programs will be contacted for quantitative and qualitative data.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. C19. Address inquiries to Health Project Staff, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, 123 West Madison St., Chicago, Illinois 60602.

5B-24 Legal Interventions, Social Mobility, and Dependency -- A Study of Public Assistance in Housing

Kiyoshi Ikeda and Douglas S. Yamamura, Oberlin College. Sponsored by U.S. Social Security Administration. In process.

A study to trace the interplay between legal-administrative interventions in family welfare and the behavior of the recipient family in its movement out of dependency status.

Procedures include: systematic study of the effects of legal interventions in inducing families to plan for and move out of dependency status and in enabling families to control or reduce deviance and dependency within the family; detailed study of the influence of different formulations of housing assistance and subsidy upon family behavior to test the hypothesis that initial conformity to desired values of achievement and mobility are likely to control dependency and deviance within the family. Two cohorts of low-income families (960 families) which differ in achievement-mobility focus and in receipt of housing aid will be studied in terms of mobility-achievement

plans, supports, and related organization of family activities and behavior. Field work will be completed in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

5B-25 A Continuing Master Sample Survey for Puerto Rico As a Community Health Service Project

Raul Munoz, Research Office, Department of Health, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Sponsored by Community Health Service.

Data provided by the Survey will aid in making decisions on priorities for scarce resources in efforts to prevent and control chronic disease and organize care for the chronically ill.

Island-wide surveys are conducted quarterly through a multi-stage stratified area probability sample of households. Among other things, this Master Sample Survey will provide systematic information which will: (1) Characterize the whole population, not a small fraction of it; (2) Reveal the dimensions and magnitude of the chronic illness problem and other health problems of the island as a whole; (3) Indicate the net consequence of the various programs created to deal with the prevention, control and care of these problems; and (4) Characterize the impact of chronic illness on family units, as well as on individuals.

Source: Raul Munoz, Research Office, Department of Health, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

5D-26 A Study Measuring the Effectiveness of Aggressive and Non-Aggressive Approaches to the Treatment of Adults in the Jefferson County Juvenile Court

Louis Scalo, Coy Dunlap, Maurice McCormick and Betty Burch. Sponsored by Jefferson County Juvenile Court, Louisville, Kentucky. Continuing since 1964.

This is a comparative study measuring the deterrent value of aggressive treatment techniques and non-aggressive treatment techniques in 1320 selected hard-core non-support cases in the Jefferson County Court. The following hypotheses will be tested: (1) The use of jail detention is of no deterrent value in non-support cases; (2) The use of the suspended jail sentence is of no deterrent value in non-support cases.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2115.
Correspondent: Mr. Louis Scalo, Senior Supervisor, Jefferson County Juvenile Court, 800 Fiscal Court Building, Louisiana, Kentucky.

5B-27 Magnitude and Scope of Family Day Care Problems in New York City

Elizabeth A. Vernon, Chief, Division of Day Care, Day Camps and Institutions, New York City Department of Health; Milton Willner, Associate Project Director; and Sylvia F. Hunter, Research Associate. Sponsored by Medical and Health Research Association of New York City and the Children's Bureau, H.E.W. To be completed October 1966.

The purposes are to provide quantitative and descriptive data on the problem of unsupervised family day care arrangements in New York City; to determine the suitability of the care that is being given in family day care homes and to study characteristics of the families using the care.

Names of families involved in unsupervised family day care arrangements are obtained from day care centers, schools, household surveys and any other available source. These families -- both the mothers using family day care and the day care mothers -- are interviewed on the basis of a schedule developed by the Project.

Publications: Willner, Milton, "Day Care: A Reassessment", Child Welfare, March 1965, pp. 125-133.

Source: Milton Willner, Associate Project Director, Family Day Care Project, 40 Worth Street, New York, New York 10013.

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C. YOUTH

Studies in Process

5C-1 Child Welfare Intake Study

William Ryan, Ph.D., Project Director and Mrs. Laura Morris, Project Coordinator, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth. Sponsored by Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth. To be completed December 1965.

The purpose of the project is to provide a factual basis by which the participating agencies might better engage in joint planning to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their services.

Analysis of all inquiries made to the network of child welfare agencies over a five-week period, through agency reports and case reading procedures, in order to determine: (1) The nature of the problems being presented to this network and the consequent tasks confronting it; (2) Implicit and explicit factors related to the channeling of the client to the agency and the career of the client within the agency; and (3) A comparison of the tasks being presented to the agency network by the community and the tasks actually being undertaken by the network.

Source: Robert Sheffield, Director of Public Information, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth, 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

5C-2 How Families Use Community Services to Meet the Health and Welfare Needs of Children

Robert Reed, Ph.D., Project Director, Harvard School of Public Health, and E. Milling Kinard, M.A., Associate Project Director. Sponsored by Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth. To be completed June 1966.

The purpose of the project is to find out if and how community services are meeting all the varied needs of children and their families.

Information is being obtained by interviewing families that are utilizing organized community services and families that are not known to be utilizing such services.

Source: Robert Sheffield, Director of Public Information, Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth, 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

5C-3 Children of Mentally Ill Parents in Deprived Urban Areas

Dr. William M. Schmidt and Elizabeth P. Rice, Directors, and Dr. Leo Miller, Principal Investigator, Harvard School of Public Health. Sponsored by National Institute of Mental Health, H.E.W. To be completed 1967.

A demonstration study of the impact on children of mentally ill parents who come to the emergency rooms of two general hospitals and are usually advised to return home to seek outpatient psychiatric care. Half of the group will have the benefit of the services of an intensive social caseworker, and the other half will have no services offered by the study. The two groups will then be compared in relation to the types of problems found in the demonstration control families and the effect of the demonstration services on the demonstration families.

Publication: "Hospitalization of a Parent for Mental Illness: A Crisis for Children", will be published in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry.

Source: Elizabeth P. Rice, Department of Maternal and Child Health, School of Public Health, Harvard University, 55 Shattuck Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

5C-4 Training Gang Leaders for Detached Youth Programs

Dr. Mario D'Angeli, Associate Professor of Social Welfare, San Francisco State College. Sponsored by U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, H.E.W. To be completed 1968.

A project to select and prepare 60 new workers chosen from leadership of slum gangs. These neophyte sub-professionals will be used to expand current services and create new programs for youth in the slum areas of San Francisco. Youths will be trained over a one-year period, with on-the-job training through Youth for Service, a "Streetworker" agency.

The major research tasks of this project will be to: (1) Evaluate the training program; (2) Evaluate the performance of the interns; and (3) Prepare an analysis of the streetworker role. The following additional areas will also be investigated: (1) The trainee selection process; (2) Effects of certain intern behaviors; (3) Change that occurs in YFS as a result of this training-internship program; and (4) Effects of the interns on traditional social agencies and vice versa.

Source: Shepard A. Insel, Professor of Psychology, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, California 94132.

5C-5 The Nature and Roles of Female Delinquent Gangs

Malcolm W. Klein, Ph.D., Project Director, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, and Helen Shimota Gross, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, Rainier School, Buckley, Washington. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. To be completed August 1966.

An intensive study of gangs of Negro girls living in the south central Los Angeles area to determine: (1) Roles of gang girls vis-avis the boys' gangs; (2) What personality and behavior traits and familial history factors which are associated with membership in delinquent girl gangs; and (3) The structure and life history of girl gangs.

Data used are: official records (school, court, probation, health, etc.), reports of the street workers assigned to these groups, field observations, interviews, and attitude and personality measures. The gang youth will be compared with non-gang members, both delinquent and non-delinquent girls who live in the same neighborhoods.

The study is a companion project to an on-going 4-1/2 year action-research study of male gang delinquency. Its results should lead to a better understanding of female delinquency, of girls' impact on delinquent boys, and to suggestions for delinquency prevention programs.

Source: Dr. Malcolm W. Klein, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007.

5C-6 Delinquency in an Age Cohort

Thorsten Sellin and Marvin E. Wolfgang, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and the University. To be completed 1967.

A comparative study of delinquents and non-delinquents among boys born in 1945 and spending their school years (from at least their 10th birthday) in Philadelphia and until their 18th birthday. Special attention given to the onset, causation and progression of delinquency in the cohort.

Methods of statistical analysis are applied to data from records of public, parochial and private schools; offense reports in Juvenile Aid Division, Philadelphia Police Department.

Previous research is reported in: Sellin, Thorsten and Wolfgang, Marvin E., The Measurement of Delinquency, John Wiley, New York, 1964.

Source: Thorsten Sellin, Center of Criminological Research, 223 South 38th Street, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

5C-7 Familial Consequences of Children with Cerebral Defects

Howard R. Kelman, Ph.D., Project Director, and Jones N. Muller, M.D., both of Department of Preventive Medicine, New York Medical College. Sponsored by Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York. To be completed August 1966.

The project will seek to establish a research base for controlled and long term studies of low-income families and the effects of brain damaged children upon these families. This will be done by establishing a social research unit within a medical school department of preventive medicine. . Through pilot studies and other methodological explorations it will probe the feasibility, practicality, and accessibility of a variety of potentially available family populations.

More specifically, the project is intended to design appropriate and researchable questions from among the many in this field; to identify appropriate study and control population samples, and to identify the necessary administrative relationships required to work with such populations.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1963. No. B9. Address inquiries to Howard R. Kelman, Ph.D., Director Continuous Care Studies Unit, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bird S. Coler Hospital, Welfare Island, New York.

5C-8 Identification Choice of Delinquent Adolescents in Changing Cultures

Shepard C. Ginandes, M.D. and Donald Hayes Russell. Continuing since 1963.

Experience at the Roxbury Court Clinic, which deals with the most deprived -- socially, economically, and culturally -- population of the greater Boston areas, seems to indicate that the identification choice of adolescents is a powerful factor in the production of delinquency. Prevalently lacking for the most adolescents in Roxbury are positive figures for identification, which would produce relatedness and responsibility to and for the community. This produces an easy drifting into a state of apathy toward acceptable social standards and goals, a feeling of degradation and non-belonging in the social order, amoral attitudes, and proness to great varieties of illicit behavior.

Procedures of this study include: (1) Thorough investigation of this phenomenon in Roxbury, Honolulu, and perhaps one or more other appropriate setting; (2) Adolescents of similar backgrounds from these communities who have had positive identification choices available to them will make up control

series; and (3) A program of action calculated to supply positive identification choices in a group of early adolescents.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 2192.

Correspondent: Dr. Shepard C. Ginandes, 4909 Kalanianoʻe Highway, Honolulu, Hawaii.

5C-9 A Neighborhood Approach to Mexican-American Gangs

Buford Farris, Project Director, William H. Hale, Associate Project Director, and Richard A. Brymer, Research Sociologist, Wesley Community Centers, San Antonio, Texas. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Hogg Foundation.

Adolescent anti-social gangs in San Antonio are largely comprised of Mexican-Americans who are at the lower end of the socio-economic scale. The project hopes to reduce conflict of groups and individuals through involving the workers and agency as a bridge between the neighborhood and larger community. The primary purposes are: (1) Evaluation of effectiveness of the action; (2) A description of what the worker does in service; and (3) Formation of a theoretical perspective on delinquency.

Source: Buford Farris, Project Director, Wesley Community Centers, 1406 Fitch Avenue, San Antonio, Texas 78207.

5C-10 Rural Youth Study

Arthur Pearl. Sponsored by New York State Division for Youth. Continuing since 1963.

This three-county study of rural youth in migrant workers camps is intended to determine the extent to which they manifest particular social problems, to make an inventory of services available to them, and to indicate the extent to which these services are used by "vulnerable" youth. Efforts will also be made to obtain a measure of rural youth aspirations and attitudes toward rural life, and an appraisal of available services.

The study will cover five points: (1) The census, economic and school characteristics of the youth population; (2) The proportion of "high hazard" youths who may be headed for trouble with the law; (3) Services available for any "high hazard" youths; (4) Services currently being used by youths who may benefit from special attention; and (5) An analysis of migrant youth in relation to their appraisals of rural life,

of helpful services available to them, and of their future hopes.

Source: Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. V. No. 1768. Correspondent: Lawrence Pierce, Director, New York State Division for Youth, 155 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York.

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borhood Approach to "Mexican-American" Gangs. the
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1959-1963. the Department. 28p.

D. AGED, CHRONICALLY ILL, OR DISABLED PERSONS

Studies in Process

5D-1 Treatment and Prevention of Mental Impairment of Aged

Dr. Alvin I. Goldfarb, Consultant, Psychiatric Services of the Aged, Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York; and Morris Zelditch, Community Consultant, Council of Jewish Federations & Welfare Funds, Inc. To be completed and published 1967.

The greatly increased survival rate of persons into advanced old age and changes in the average age and condition of applicants to institutions for the care of the aged have created a large and increasing reservoir of dependent aged persons needing care. While the increasing prevalence of mental impairment among residents of various types of institutions for long term care has been noted by many observers, relatively little professional attention has been given to those aged, vaguely described as "senile", whose psychiatric disorder and mental suffering require psychiatrically sophisticated understanding and care. Furthermore, there is little factual information on the methods of treatment actually employed and the steps taken to prevent or retard mental deterioration among residents of such institutions as homes for the aged and nursing homes.

Under this study, questionnaires will be sent to all Non-profit Homes for the Aged in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Rhode Island. In addition, site visits will be made to a selected sample of Homes for detailed data and analysis.

Source: Morris Zelditch, Community Consultant, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York, New York 10036.

5D-2 Miami Concerted Services Baseline Study

Aaron Lipman, Kenneth J. Smith, and Marguerite B. Hay, all of University of Miami, Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Sponsored by U.S. Welfare Administration. In process.

Objectives are: (1) To measure ability of social services to reverse dependent behavior among the aged; (2) To assess empirically at a high level of reliability the needs of older persons; (3) To assemble baseline data on residents of public housing age 62 and over and on health; and (4) To develop guidelines for expanding and coordinating pertinent services in order to facilitate better utilization of the resources available through federal, state, and private agencies in the effort to meet the needs of these people.

Data were gathered by interviews with 661 residents of public housing and 104 matched non-residents. Interview schedule consisted of the usual background data as well as certain basic attitude scales, some published, some developed by the research team. Special emphasis was placed on questions designed to elicit the needs which older people find most pressing. Respondents were also asked to evaluate their present situation and indicate their degree of satisfaction with the housing project in which they live. Finally, the respondents were asked which services they currently used and how well these services fulfill their needs. It is hoped that the concrete evidence concerning perceived needs for services determined through this study will aid in the development of new services and indicate where they should be instituted.

Publications: "Loss of Status in Retirement", a paper presented at 17th Annual Meeting of Gerontological Society; "Race, Education, and Preparation for Death in Old Age", a paper presented at 18th Annual Meeting of Gerontological Society.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

5D-3 Family Homes for the Aging

George W. Montgomery, Jr., Project Director, and John P. Flynn, Caseworker-Administrator. Sponsored by the Council of Homes of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc. and financed through the Public Health Service, the Ebsary Charitable Foundation, the John F. Wegman Foundation and fees. To be completed February 1967.

The primary task is to evaluate the needs of the older person with a team physician, public health nurse and social worker. The applicant is assisted in making a safe and reasonable plan and, if foster care is indicated, this level of care is provided by this agency.

Interim progress reports are made in October of each year and will be made at the end of the study. To date, the project has demonstrated a small but definite need for a foster care program and need for a diagnostic, evaluative service for older persons as to needed level of care.

Source: John P. Flynn, 921 Granite Building, 130 Main Street East, Rochester, New York 14604.

5D-4 Recipients of Old Age Assistance

G.A. Hample, Director, and Ernest Lovin, Statistician, both of Division of Research and Statistics, Public Welfare Board of North Dakota. To be completed May 1966.

A study to obtain information on recipients of Old Age Assistance as to their: (1) Personal characteristics, living arrangement, etc.; (2) Employment, veteran status, services; (3) Health and medical condition; and (4) Financial position.

Information (based on a random sample of 1508 May 1965 recipients of OAA) is from: records of county welfare board; a study schedule completed at the local level; and a mail questionnaire.

Source: G.A. Hample, Director, Division of Research & Statistics, Public Welfare Board of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

5D-5 Elderly Persons Who Have Been Released from the State Mental Hospital

G.A. Hample, Director, Division of Research & Statistics, Public Welfare Board of North Dakota. Sponsored by U.S. Welfare Administration, H.E.W. To be completed April 1966.

The purpose of this study is to find out what has happened to aged persons 65 years and over after their release from the State Mental Hospital, to better assess the success and stability of their placement, their adjustment, reasons for movement from one place to another, the impact these persons have upon public assistance caseloads, and other factors which are significant and important to public welfare in North Dakota and nationally.

Study is based on all persons age 65 and over who were released from the State Mental Hospital, July 1958 - June 1964, who met certain established criteria. Mail questionnaires were used to trace movements and reason for moving, and social workers completed study schedules at places where persons were presently living.

Source: G.A. Hample, Director, Division of Research & Statistics, Public Welfare Board of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

5D-6 Protective Services for Older People

Dr. Margaret Blenkner, Research Director; Dr. Ruth Weber and Dr. Martin Bloom, Research Associates, and others of The Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. To be completed 1967.

A sample of 164 older persons meeting specified criteria of need for protective service will be randomized among service and control groups with effectiveness determined through periodic research interview, observation, and assessment. The problem with which the project is concerned is that of caring for the non-institutionalized person, 60 years or over, who is unable to manage his personal and financial affairs adequately. The core of services to be provided are: legal, medical, fiduciary, guardianship, home help, placement, and emergency financial aid.

Group scores (averages and percentages) of participants and controls will be compared at 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year intervals on: (1) Length and rate of survival; (2) Contentment; (3) Behavioral and affective signs; (4) Functional competence; (5) Environmental protection; and (6) Induced collateral stress. In addition, cost or effort (measured in worker time, number of case interviews, etc.) will be analyzed to determine unit costs of service.

Source: Dr. Margaret Blenkner, Director of Research, The Benjamin Rose Institute, 636 Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

5D-7 Means of Providing Dental Care for Chronically Ill and Aged People

H. Barry Waldman, D.D.S., M.P.H., Project Director, and Dr. Murray Stein, Cleveland Dental Home Care and Out Patient Program, Highland View Hospital. Sponsored by U.S. Public Health Service, Western Reserve University School of Dentistry, Visiting Nurse Association, Chronic Illness Center, Cleveland Department of Health. To be completed 1967.

A demonstration project to provide dental care to shut-in, chronically ill, aged, and handicapped patients: at home using portable dental equipment; at a special out-patient clinic, using a vehicle fitted with a lift to transport patients; at both home and an out-patient clinic. Private practitioners and dental students are involved.

Publications: Waldman, H. Barry, "Report of a Demonstration Dental Care Program for Homebound Chronically Ill and Aged Patients", J.A.D.A., 69:722, December 1964; _____, "Dentistry for the Forgotten Population", Ohio Health, 17:1, January 1965; _____, "Dentistry for the Nursing Home Patient",

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Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. C20, and Dr. H. Barry Waldman, Highland View Hospital, 3901 Ireland Dr., Cleveland, Ohio 44122.

5D-8 Availability and Utilization of Recreation Resources for Chronically Ill and Disabled Children in the United States

John E. Silson, M.D., Director, Mary Jane Cassidy and William E. Knott, Comeback, Inc. Sponsored by Children's Bureau, H.E.W. To be completed 1966.

A study to determine: the degrees and types of deficiency in recreation programs provided for disabled children; the extent to which these children are excluded from sport and other play essential to their health and mental development; reasons for shortcomings in providing optimal recreation opportunities for this group.

Original method consisted of nine selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) directing questionnaires to public and voluntary youth-serving agencies in these areas; conducting follow-up field visits to amplify information obtained in questionnaires. The project has been expanded to include a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CSMA) in order to determine if and how patterns of recreation service to disabled children differ in a complex metropolitan setting.

Publications: Interim Report: No. I, "Children's Bureau Project", No. R-196. New York, Comeback, Inc., February 1965.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. C122. Direct inquiries to Frances B. Arje, Comeback, Inc., 16 West 40th St., New York, New York 10036.

5D-9 The Effect of Residences for the Aged on Social Adjustment

Ruth Bennett, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist, Biometrics Research, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. Sponsored by U.S. Public Health Service. To be published May 1966.

A three-year study was completed on the process of social adjustment in residential settings for the aged. The residential settings varied in degree of institutional totality on an index of totality constructed for the research. A mental hospital, nursing home, supervised apartment residence, and public housing development with special facilities for the aged received ratings of extremely high, high, medium, and low totality respectively. Social adjustment of new admissions was studied in these settings.

During the first stage, participant observation and interviews with administrative personnel and "oldtimers" were conducted in each residential setting for the aged. Subsequently, a total of 107 new admissions to the four settings were interviewed. The final analyses of data were based on interviews with 10 mental hospital patients, 20 nursing home patients, 10 apartment house residents and 20 public housing development tenants. These interviews were obtained with consecutive admissions who were physically and mentally able to complete a series of two to three interviews administered a month apart. Indices of social isolation, socialization, integration, evaluation, conformity and persuasibility were constructed and administered. Data were coded and computer-analyzed. Preliminary analyses of the data have been carried out. A paper is in press on institutional totality and criteria of social adjustment in residences for the aged. It is a report based on an extensive literature survey and on results of the participant observation phase of this research. The findings indicate that there is a curvilinear relation between totality and clarity and complexity of social adjustment criteria.

Source: Dr. Ruth Bennett, Biometrics Research, 722 West 168 Street, New York, New York 10032.

5D-10 Home Health Aide Project

William P. Walton, Project Director and Executive Secretary, Community Health and Welfare Council. Sponsored by Community Chest and Council of the Cincinnati Area. To be completed 1967.

The purposes are: (1) To test ways of offering effective home health aide care to chronically ill and feeble aged persons in a five county, two states metropolitan area; (2) To try to delineate the roles of nurse, health aide and social worker,

to ascertain what differences, if any, are involved in such service as contrasted with homemaker services focusing on the care of dependent children during the illness and/or absence of the mother; and (3) to ascertain whether such a service should be an independent one in the community or under the sponsorship of a family agency or a health agency.

Sources of information are the records of the demonstration service and a central register of all homemaker and home health aide service requests.

Source: Mrs. Madeline B. Hertzman, Community Health and Welfare Council, Research Department, 2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

5D-11 Pilot Survey of Certain Medical, Psychiatric, and Socio-economic Characteristics of Aged Patients Admitted to State Mental Hospitals

W.A. Oliver, M.D., Associate Superintendent, Sara Knapp, Ph.D., and Ramona Todd, M.D., all of Napa State Hospital, Imola, California. Sponsored by California Department of Mental Hygiene. To be completed 1966.

All persons aged 65 and older admitted during the months of May, June, and July 1963, to three California state hospitals were studied intensively. Data collected were as follows: demographic, behavioral, psychological testing, sensory defects, medical and psychiatric diagnoses, medications and treatments, laboratory studies, and outcome.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. B80, and Dr. W.A. Oliver, Napa State Hospital, Imola, California 94558.

5D-12 A Comprehensive Dental Care Program for the Indigent Chronically Ill and Aged in Nashville, Tennessee

Eugene L. Mobley, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College. Sponsored by Bureau of State Services, H.E.W. To be completed 1967.

Characteristics of program subjects will be measured in terms of need, social and economic context of these needs, type, frequency and cost of rehabilitation, and the effects of rehabilitation on the community in social and economic terms.

The sample will consist of approximately 3,000 subjects. The following data will be analyzed and correlated: age, sex, race, educational level, type of service required, past dental care by needs, periodontal status, oral hygiene, and attitude regarding acceptance or rejection. Additional social and economic

data will be tabulated and analyzed from the personal interview done on each subject.

Source: Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health, 1965. No. B41, and Dr. Eugenia L. Mobley, Meharry Medical College, 1005 18th Ave., N., Nashville, Tennessee 37208.

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E. MINORITY GROUPS

Studies in Process

5E-1 Poverty and Illness - Factors Related to Financial Dependency After Major Surgery

Christine M. Derbes, Lecturer in Social Research, School of Social Work, Tulane University. Study completed, publication plans not reported.

Effects of major illnesses on Negro women and their families were investigated through interviews at Charity Hospital of Louisiana.

Among 94 women who had major surgery only 5 who were under 65 years of age were dependent upon public assistance before their operations. Following surgery, 16 were dependent, leaving more than 4/5 supporting themselves or being cared for by their families. The associations between age and education and dependency were reduced since more younger and better-educated women received welfare grants post-operatively.

The associations between marital status and receipt of public assistance was increased with many more of the unmarried becoming dependent. None of the married women was deserted or divorced after surgery, and three who had been divorced or widowed pre-operatively married after their operations. The marital stability observed in this group does not agree with the findings reported for women disabled by poliomyelitis.

It has been reported that Negro husbands leave their families in order to establish the eligibility of the mother and children for Aid to Dependent Children. In no instance did the husbands of these women behave in this way. For this group, the presence of the husband was protection against poverty as defined by eligibility for public welfare.

Source: M.M. Kreeger, Assistance to the Vice-President, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

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6. HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL

A. GENERAL

Studies in Process

6A-1 Analysis of Methods for Identifying Residential Blight

Daniel R. Mandelker, Professor of Law, Washington University, St. Louis. Sponsored by U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In process.

This study will re-examine the 1945 American Public Health Association and other blight-rating scales in light of recent evidence concerning the relationship between the physical environment and social pathologies, and in view of alternative possibilities for the renewal of residential areas. Operational definitions of blight, especially as used in urban renewal programs, will be examined against this background. The objective is to isolate the variables that should enter into a blight-rating scale, and to construct a more effective scale that can be useful in the implementation of government programs.

The following steps are planned: (1) The origins of the blight concept will be reviewed briefly; (2) The available criteria for rating the condition of dwellings will be collected, their history and basis reviewed, and their general characteristics stated; (3) The identification of blight will be examined from the point of view of rehabilitation possibilities; (4) Environmental planning will be examined in light of the criteria for an effective physical environment which are held by urban planners; (5) The materials dealing with the operational definition of blight will be collected. The expected result is a revised blight-rating scale for administrative use, which can also have an influence in legislative criteria.

Source: Daniel R. Mandelker, Professor of Law, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

6A-2 Social and Community Problems in Public Housing Areas

Alvin W. Gouldner, Professor of Sociology, David J. Pittman, Professor of Sociology, and Lee Rainwater, Professor of Sociology, and Anthropology, all of The Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis. Sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. To be completed 1968.

A community study seen from the broad perspective of modern social anthropology rather than as an engineering task designed to measure the effectiveness of such action programs as might be

instituted by federal or local agencies. This research on public housing as a locus of key social institutions is expected to yield an analysis of the conditions underlying the pathological behavior currently found in urban public housing, and hopefully, in new proposals for social remedies for these pathologies.

Methods of data collection include participant observation, open-ended interviews and questionnaires. Seven areas have been selected for intensive study on the basis of their intrinsic importance to social and community problems, and their unique research interest. Areas of interest are: internal family dynamics; the street system; the schools; drinking behavior; intervention research; female homosexuality; and the role of the church and religious values.

In addition, the historical development of public housing in St. Louis will be studied in order to place the particular housing project in its larger administrative and community context.

Source: Dr. Lee Rainwater, The Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

6A-3 Community Renewal Program Strategies

Frank Beal, American Society of Planning Officials. In process.

A comparative analysis of the goals, strategies and programs contained in a number of Community Renewal Program reports.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965. Correspondent: Frank Beal, American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

6A-4 The Town Project: Community Redevelopment

William J. Gore, Associate Professor, Department of Government, Indiana University. Sponsored by the University and the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church. Continuing project.

Objectives of the project include: (1) Development of research techniques for the reliable description of the small town as a social system, including identification of power structure, economic base, and configuration of values relevant to traditionalism-modernity; (2) Identification of the conditions under which the town as a social system changes and the extent to which these conditions can be manipulated to increase benefits of change and decrease cost; and (3) Identification of all local, state, and federal agencies with interests relevant to community redevelopment as a means of bridging the chasm which often exists between these and persons working within the community.

Under development is a research laboratory and community redevelopment training center which will provide internships to students in various disciplines including education, social work, and urban economics. Methods of data collection vary from non-directive interviews through complex value and attitudinal determining instruments.

Source: William J. Gore, Associate Professor, Department of Government, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

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B. PARTICULAR REGIONS, STATES, OR LOCALITIES

Studies in Process

6B-1 Social Aspects of Urban Renewal

William H. Key, Project Director, Gardner Murphy, and Edward Greenwood, all of The Menninger Foundation. Sponsored by U.S. Social Security Administration. In process.

The purpose is to investigate the effect of forced relocation on the lives of individuals, and to test the hypothesis that the provision of a systematic, planned counseling program will significantly reduce the deleterious effects of such forced mobility.

The project will study and compare, over a period of five years, the following groups: approximately 2,000 individuals displaced by urban renewal program; 200 individuals displaced by an Interstate Highway 70 project; 100 individuals who do not move; and 100 individuals who move voluntarily. The entire urban renewal population will have available a program of planned counseling. A sample of the urban renewal group will be studied intensively by a therapeutic team, and, where appropriate, psychotherapy will be offered. The basic design is a before-and-after study, utilizing control groups. Data will be gathered before relocation and two and four years later. Each group will be compared with itself and the control groups.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

6B-2 Factor Analysis of Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Population of Washington, D.C. and Their Relationships to Housing Values

J. Tait Davis, George Washington University. Research on Washington, D.C. completed and article to be published soon. Research to be extended to other cities.

The hypothesis that social and economic characteristics of the central city population do affect housing values and did affect patterns of change in housing values over the 1950-1960 decade was tested through factor analysis performed on data agglomerated by census tract for 1950 and 1960. Thirteen measures of social and economic condition were employed. The factor analysis identified major structuring factors. The relationship between housing values and major structuring factors were tested by means of a factorial experiment.

The factor analysis methodology and the design for the factorial experiment were shown to be of value in testing the

effect of selected measures on patterns of change. The effect on housing value of differing non-white proportions in the population varies for different economic levels of the population and for different ages of housing, within the central city of Washington, D.C. This effect can be portrayed graphically and tested for significance.

Publication: Results of a preliminary survey of some thirteen central cities were reported in J. Tait Davis, "Middle Class Housing in the Central City", Economic Geography, 41:3 238-51. July 1965.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

6B-3 Changed Social Participation Resulting from Changed Housing

Charles Tilly, Visiting Professor of Social Relations, Department of Social Relations, Harvard. Sponsored by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. To be completed 1966.

A comparative study of changes in the social participation of families moving into significantly different kinds of housing and neighborhoods.

Information will be obtained from repeated household interviews of 200 families grouped in matched sub-samples.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

6B-4 Low Income Housing Demonstration

Justin Gray, Ruth P. Mack, and Thelma Palmerio, Institute of Public Administration (New York). Sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in conjunction with T.Y. Lin & Associates, structural engineers, and the Haussamen Foundation. In process.

A new system for rehabilitating New York City's "old law" tenements (approximately 42,000 structures with about 350,000 dwelling units, housing an estimated 1,000,000 people) through the use of advanced engineering techniques will be tested and evaluated. The rehabilitation system involves the use of pre-assembled components, which are lowered by cranes through vertical ports cut through the roof and floors. Projected time for the rehabilitation of a typical five-story, twenty-dwelling unit structure is between 48 and 72 hours. This short time period will eliminate one of the main problems in any attempt to renovate a deteriorated living environment. An emphasis of the evaluation will be on the applicability of this rehabilitation system to the unrehabilitated housing stock in New York City.

Studies will be made of the costs involved and benefits to be derived from a widespread application of the principles established as a result of the demonstration.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

6B-5 Rehabilitation of Old and New Law Tenements

Richard Bolan, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies. Sponsored by the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. To be completed 1967.

The study is an evaluation of a demonstration being conducted in New York City under Section 207 of the 1961 Housing Act which is intended to demonstrate that limited housing rehabilitation coupled with rent subsidies can minimize displacement, even during repairs, of low-income families from New York City's old and early new-law tenements.

Data are obtained through surveys of residents and observation of rehabilitation processes.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

6B-6 Housing Choices and Patterns Among Urban Working Class People

Chester Hartman, Fellow, Joint Center for Urban Studies. In process.

A study seeking to identify psycho-social aspects of housing and residential life that need to be considered in order to relate physical housing standards to the values and preferred life-styles of working class populations.

A survey of the displaced population of Boston's West End urban renewal project is the basis of the study.

Source: Mrs. Katharine G. Clark, Assistant to the Director, Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

6B-7 Impact of Slum Owner Relocation on Slum Formation

Daniel R. Mandelker, Professor of Law, Washington University, St. Louis. Sponsored by U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. To be completed Spring 1966.

The aim of this project is to test the impact of slum clearance programs on the formation of new slums by tracing the subsequent histories of former slum owners.

A St. Louis, Missouri urban renewal project will be used as the area for investigation. The methods of procedure are as follows: (1) Owners of property will be located in sample segments of the area prior to clearance; (2) Eminent domain awards or the amount of negotiated settlements for the property will be ascertained; (3) Property acquisitions by former slum owners will be checked; and (4) The subsequent history of properties acquired by former slum owners will be checked.

Source: Daniel R. Mandelker, Professor of Law, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

6B-8 The Lavanburg Project Demonstration Study: A Study of a Mixed Income Housing Development

Professor David Caplovitz, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. Sponsored by the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration. In process.

This study will evaluate the impact on residents and the surrounding community of an experimental housing development to be constructed by the Lavanburg Foundation in the East Bronx. The project will include low-income families whose rents will be subsidized as well as middle income families. The demonstration study will utilize the panel design and control groups to assess the impact of this residency pattern on the families. Apart from the study of tenants, the research will also include an analysis of the forces shaping the housing development (an analysis of the decisions concerning site selection, architectural design, tenant selection, etc.) and a cost analysis of the construction and operation of the project in comparison with the costs of public housing.

Source: Allen H. Barton, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

6B-9 West Side Urban Renewal Area Follow-Up Study

Greenleigh Associates, Inc. for Housing and Redevelopment Board, 2 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. Sponsored by U.S. Urban Renewal Administration.

A study to provide a diagnosis of the problems of families displaced by urban renewal in adjusting within the community. Based on the diagnosis, plans and action programs will be developed to help provide an opportunity for residents of the area to develop their social, economic, and cultural potentialities. An evaluation of the assistance programs will be based on follow-up surveys of relocated families.

Publication: Greenleigh Associates, Inc., Diagnostic Survey of Tenant Households in the West Side Urban Renewal Area of New York City., New York, New York, January 1965. 150 p. \$4.50.

Source: Sybil Lefferts, Special Assistant, Greenleigh, Associates, Inc., 365 Lexington Ave., New York 17, New York.

6B-10 Family Structure and Public Housing in Puerto Rico

Helen Icken Safa and Carols Chardon, Youth Development Center, Syracuse University. Sponsored by U.S. Public Health Service. In process.

A study to determine whether public housing attracts and holds a higher percentage of female-based households or creates conditions favorable to their development and to compare the mobility rates of shanty town and project families in order to determine the impact of public housing on upward mobility.

One of the principal changes noted in a previous study is the higher percentage of female-based households in public housing as compared to the shanty town. This follow-up project will attempt to determine whether this is due to selection procedure, to differential turnover rates, or to changes in family composition after the family enters public housing. Family structure will be held constant to see whether differential recruitment and turnover rates may also affect the mobility patterns of the project population. A goal is to determine whether public housing and other welfare schemes give institutional support to female-based households and thereby contribute to the increasing numbers of these households.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

6B-11 Baltimore Demonstration Project

The planning and actual execution of an intensive program of conservation and rehabilitation in one square block of a row-house neighborhood. Although the project includes the purchase of several structures to be used as models, the emphasis of this project is on demonstrating the feasibility of voluntary rehabilitation.

Source: Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program Project Directory, February 1965. Project No. Md. D-2. For information, write to the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

6B-12 Philadelphia Demonstration Project

The investigation of better methods and techniques for rehousing the unattached, male residents of a skid-row area scheduled for clearance. The project will develop, test, and evaluate procedures for the coordination of public and private community organizations, special communication and motivational techniques, and the economic feasibility of providing necessary housing and community facilities.

Source: Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program Project Directory, February 1965. Project No. Pa. D-7. For information, write to the Executive Director, Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia, 211 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

6B-13 Pittsburgh Demonstration Project

To analyze social and economic characteristics of occupants in a blighted area before the formal application for planning an urban renewal project is submitted. Through such a preliminary survey both the city and interested private and public health and welfare agencies will be able to determine such factors as income, housing needs, and preferences of residents, neighborhood ties, health problems, education and training levels, and other population characteristics.

Information will be developed for short-range and long-range planning of the variety of necessary social services, for delineating the project boundaries, and for phasing the relocation process.

Source: Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program Project Directory, February 1965, Project No. Pa. D-8. For information, write to the Pittsburgh Urban Redevelopment Authority, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

6B-14 Fresno Demonstration Project

To plan the development of a center for rehousing of low-income transient laborers to be displaced by urban renewal and other governmental activities. The center is to serve not only the housing needs of the men but also their employment, health and welfare, and commercial and recreational needs. The plans are to include a study of economic feasibility, a site development plan, initial construction cost estimates, and preliminary designs.

Source: Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program
Project Directory, February 1965. Project No. Calif. D-4.
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D. AGED, CHRONICALLY ILL, OR DISABLED PERSONS

Studies in Process

6D-1 The Relative Effects of Age-Concentrated and Age-Dispersed Public Housing of the Elderly

Mark Messer, Project Director, The Center for Metropolitan Studies, Northwestern University. Commissioned by the Chicago Housing Authority and jointly financed by the Center and U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. To be completed June 1966.

The study is designed to evaluate the effects of each of three modes of public housing available to the elderly in Chicago: (1) Project housing exclusively for the elderly; (2) Project housing which is integrated with respect to age; and (3) Private housing which is subsidized by the public housing authority. Attention is focussed on housing satisfaction, attitudes, activities and adjustment to the conditions of aging in an urban setting.

Selected persons who were to locate in each of the three housing types were interviewed before moving and again fifteen to twenty months after moving. Contrary to the popular conception that aged-segregated housing is somehow invidious, undemocratic and demoralizing for elderly citizens, preliminary analysis indicates that tenants of all-elderly projects have a greater degree of housing satisfaction, are more active, have higher morale and register a more favorable over-all adjustment to aging than do the people who are living in a more aged-dispersed housing environment.

Source: Mark Messer, Project Director, The Center for Metropolitan Studies, Northwestern University, 1818 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois.

6D-2 Living Patterns of Senior Citizens following Relocation, Non-Institutional

Betty J. Havens, Research Consultant, Milwaukee Council on the Aging. Sponsored by the Council in cooperation with the Milwaukee Public Housing Authority, the United Community Services Committee on Aging, the Convent Hill Program Committee, Milwaukee Vocational Technical and Adult Schools, and the residents of Convent Hill. Completed and to be published.

A study to determine factors in the lives of relocated aged adults prior to, during and following involuntary but non-forced relocation which contributed to their level of adjustment. The final stages of research focused on activity patterns as being most relevant.

Data were gathered through direct observation and through the use of two semi-structured and semi-directive interviews with each resident in a sample drawn from a public housing project for the elderly. Analysis used descriptive statistical techniques.

Results have a social welfare and community planning implication especially relative to senior citizens: if activity patterns and adjustment are related, then ostensibly adjustment during and following relocation, or similar situational changes or life-discontinuities, could be at least maintained and possibly improved through the maintenance of activity patterns of continuity substitution and addition, while the discontinuity pattern could be discouraged.

Source: Betty J. Havens, Milwaukee Council on the Aging, 3033 N. Cramer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211.

6D-3 A Future for the Aged in Public Housing

Frances M. Carp, Trinity University. Sponsored by Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, and U.S. Social Security Administration. To be published as book by University of Texas Press, Spring 1966.

Three areas are investigated: (1) Impact of change in living situation on aged people; (2) Prediction of relative adjustment of aged people in a novel living situation; and (3) Processes of social adjustment among elderly people who are strangers to each other.

Demographic, biographical, attitudinal and other psychological test data were collected on 352 aged applicants for public housing limited to elderly people in San Antonio, Texas. A year later, follow-up data were collected. This allowed an assessment of changes attributable to alternation in living circumstances. Predictors of adjustment for those who moved into the new living situation were compared with data collected at three-month intervals during the first year and a half from residents of the new building. These were analyzed and related to personality and circumstantial factors.

Major findings are: (1) Impact of improved physical and social living situations was striking in all areas with general reduction or even reversal of behavioral changes usually attributed to chronological aging; (2) The predictors of adjustment in the new living situation would greatly aid the selection of residents for similar situations; and (3) Relationships among this group of people were formed quickly and, apparently, remained satisfying over the period studied. Personality factors, rather than proximity or other determinants of the building, were most important in all the varieties of social interaction -- leadership, friendship, activity groups, etc.

Source: Research Digest, Fall 1965.

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INDEX OF INVESTIGATORS ON CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

Abramowitz, H. 1B-3	Bingham, Harold J. 5B-14
Accardi, Patrick 5B-13	Blatt, Burton 4C-11
Alpert, Bernard 3C-8	Blenkner, Margaret 5D-6
Amos, John 2B-5	Bloom, Martin 5D-6
Anderson, Odin W. 1A-1	Bolan, Richard 6B-5
Appell, Clara T. 5A-6	Borgatta, Edgar 5B-5
Appell, Morey 5A-6	Bradford, David 3E-2
Appleby, Michael 2B-6	Brent, Sandor B. 4E-4
Auerswald, Edgar H. 5A-9	Brooks, George 3A-3
Aurbach, Herbert A. 4C-23	Brooks, Michael P. 1B-1, 2A-6
Bahr, Howard M. 1B-2	Brown, James S. 1B-7
Barbosa-Dasilva, J.F. 1B-5, 1E-3, 1E-4	Brymer, Richard A. 5C-9
Baron, Reuben M. 3A-2	Burch, Betty 5B-26
Barry, Mrs. Frank M. 5B-20	Burkhart, Eugene L. 3D-3
Barry, Franklyn S. 4E-5	Butalla, Richard J. 5B-2
Barshop, Irving 3D-1	Butler, Edgar W. 2A-5
Barton, Allen H. 1A-2, 1B-2, 2A-1, 4C-3, 6B-8	Cammarosano, Joseph R. 1B-8
Bass, Alan R. 3A-2	Caplan, Eleanor K. 5B-19
Baxt, Roland 3D-1	Caplan, Nathan S. 2C-7
Beal, Frank 6A-3	Capolvitz, David 6B-8
Beasley, Joseph 5B-4	Caplow, Theodore 1B-2
Beattie, Walter M. 5A-8	Carlton, Lessie 4C-21
Beck, Dorothy Fahs 4E-3, 5A-3, 5B-8, 5B-9	Carp, Frances M. 6D-3
Bedger, Jean E. 5B-23	Carr, Neil 4B-2
Behnke, Daniel, W. 3C-3, 4B-1, 4C-29, 5B-22	Cassidy, Mary Jane 5D-8
Beker, Jerome 4E-5	Chardon, Carlos 6B-10
Beller, E. Kuno 4C-7	Clark, Katharine G. 1B-6, 2A-3, 2B-6, 3E-1, 5A-2, 5B-17, 6B-3, 6B-5, 6B-6
Bennett, Ruth 5D-9	Cleary, John J. 5A-4
Bennett, Samuel V. 1A-10, 1A-11, 3C-5	Click, James W. 3C-6
Berkowitz, Lawrence 4E-3, 5B-8	Cobb, Sidney 3A-3
Bernstein, Rose 2C-4	Cochran, Lena 5B-15
Berres, Eugene B. 5B-18	Coddington, Parker L. 4C-25
Besen, Stanley M. 1A-8	Cohnstaedt, Martin L. 4C-14
Biber, Barbara 4C-20	Coombs, Lolagene C. 1A-13
Bigwood, David 5B-12	Crandell, DeWitt. L. 5B-11
	Crum, Lewis R. 4E-6
	Curwood, Sarah T. 4C-13

Dailey, John T. 3C-1, 4C-16
D'Angeli, Mario 5C-4
David, Henry 1A-9
Davis, J. Tait 6B-2
Day, William 2B-5

Decker, Charles L. 5A-4
DeLauter, Claude R. 5B-6
Demerath, Nicholas J. 2C-8
Derbes, Christine M. 5E-1
Derthick, Martha 5B-17

Deutsch, Martin 4C-1
DiLorenzo, Louis T. 4C-12
Dohrenwend, Bruce P. 5B-11
Driggs, Don F. 4C-8
Duggan, Jerry 5B-2

Dunham, Calvin 1A-12
Dunlap, Coy 5B-26

Ensign, William J. 5B-21

Fallon, Teresa 5A-7
Farris, Buford 5C-9
Field, Louise 1A-9
Finley, Joanne E. 5B-20
First, Joan 4C-2

First, Ramona 3D-2
Fischer, Ann 5B-4
Fisher, Anthony 3A-1
Flanagan, John C. 4C-4,
4C-26, 4C-27
Flitter, Hessel 5A-7

Flynn, John P. 5D-3
Foss, Daniel A. 2A-2
Freed, Melvyn N. 1A-12
Freedman, Jonathan A. 2A-2
Freedman, Ronald 1A-13

French, J.R.P., Jr. 3E-2
Friel, Leo F. 5B-16
Furfey, Paul Hanly 3C-9

Gallagher, O.R. 1B-3
Garbin, Albino P. 3B-3
Garfunkel, Frank 4C-11
Gelperin, Abraham 5B-23
Ginandes, Shepard C. 5C-8

Goldfarb, Alvin I. 5D-1
Gore, William J. 6A-4
Gouldner, Alvin W. 6A-2
Gray, Justin 6B-4
Green, James 3B-1

Greenleigh Associates, Inc. 6B-9
Greenwood, Edward 6B-1
Griffith, Fayelda 3D-4
Gross, Helen Shimota 5C-5
Guerrin, Robert F. 5B-5

Gurin, Arnold 5A-1
Gurin, Gerald 3E-2

Haggstrom, Warren G. 2A-2
Hale, William H. 5C-9
Hall, Madelyn N. 5B-7
Hallberg, Edmond 4C-24
Hample, G.A. 5D-4, 5D-5

Hanger, Keith 3D-5
Hanson, Robert C. 1E-6
Hardman, L.J. 3D-4
Hargrove, M.M. 2B-5
Harte, Thomas J. 3C-9

Hartman, Allan S. 4C-18
Hartman, Chester 6B-6
Hauser, Philip M. 1A-14
Havens, Betty J. 6D-2
Hengerer, Gertrude M. 5B-9

Herrin, Ann E. 4C-22
Hertzman, Madeline 5D-10
Hill, C.N. 3D-4
Hilliard, Raymond M. 3C-3, 4B-1,
4C-29, 5B-22
Hodges, Walter L. 4C-9

Hogan, Rev. William T. 1B-8
Holmes, Douglas 4C-15
Holmes, Monica 4C-15
Hummel, Raymond 4C-23
Humphreys, Q.J. 3D-4

Hunt, Maurice O. 4B-4, 5B-16
Hunter, Sylvia F. 5B-27
Hyman, Milton 2C-6

Ikeda, Kiyoshi 5B-24
Insel, Shepard A. 3C-7, 3C-8,
3D-2, 4B-3, 4C-5, 4C-24, 5C-4

Jacks, Margaret H. 3D-6
Jacobi, John E. 2C-4
Jacobs, Eveline 5B-23
Jochnowitz, Rose 4A-3, 4B-2,
4C-12
Johnson, Dorothy M. 3B-3
Jones, James A. 2C-9

Kane, Patricia 5B-9
Kasl, Stanislav V. 3A-3
Kaufman, Barry 4A-1
Keister, Mary Elizabeth 5B-3
Kelman, Howard R. 5C-7

Key, William H. 3A-4, 6B-1
Kidder, Alice 3B-1
Kinard, E. Milling 5C-2
King, Charles H. 5A-9
Kitagawa, Evelyn M. 1A-14

Klaus, David J. 4C-4
Klein, Malcolm W. 5C-5
Knapp, Sarah 5D-11
Knott, William E. 5D-8
Knutson, Ruth R. 3C-2

Kogan, Leonard S. 4E-3, 5B-8
Korman, Maurice 4A-5
Kreeger, M.M. 1B-9, 2B-4,
5E-1

Lane, Mary B. 4C-5
Leacock, Eleanor 4C-20
Lefferts, Sybil 6B-9
Lenihan, Kenneth 2A-1
Lenn, Theodore I. 5B-14

Levitan, Sar A. 1A-10, 1A-11
Lewis, Helen J. 2C-2
Lichtenberg, Philip 5A-5
Lippitt, Ronald 2C-7
Livermore, Charles P. 2C-6

Lovejoy, Gordon 2B-5
Lovin, Ernest 5D-4
Luchterhand, Elmer 2C-3

Maek, Ruth P. 6B-4
Madden, William M. 5A-4
Mahoney, Bette Silver 1A-7
Maldonado, Joe P. 2C-1
Mandelker, Daniel R. 6A-1, 6B-7

Mangano, Joseph 4B-2
Manning, Seaton W. 3C-7
Manser, Ellen P. 5A-3
Marden, Orson S. 5A-4
Martin, Harry W. 4A-5

Mattick, Hans W. 2C-7
McCabe, Alice 4E-3, 5B-8
McCalley, Hazel 4A-3
McCandless, Boyd 4C-9
McCanne, Roy 4E-6

McCormick, Maurice 5B-26
Messer, Mark 6D-1
Mickel, George 3D-4
Mico, Paul R. 5A-8
Miller, Leo 5C-3

Miller, William J. 3D-6
Minton, Elizabeth B. 3B-1
Minuchin, Salvador 5A-9
Mobley, Eugenia 5D-12
Montgomery, George W., Jr. 5D-3

Moore, Robert H. 4C-21
Morris, Laura 5C-1
Mosley, Julian D. 1B-3, 1B-4,
1B-7, 3D-3, 4C-19
Muller, Jonas N. 5C-7
Munoz, Raul 5B-25

Murphy, Gardner 6B-1
Murphy, George E. 1B-7
Muth, Richard F. 1A-3, 1A-4,
1A-5, 1A-6, 1A-7, 1A-8, 3A-1

Nash, David 5B-12
Nelson, Willard H. 4C-8

Ogle, Milton 4C-19
Oliver, W.A. 5D-11
Ornati, Oscar 1A-9
Orr, David B. 4C-26, 4C-27

Pales, David J.R. 5B-2
Palmerio, Thelma 6B-4
Partlan, William T. 1B-8
Pearl, Arthur 5C-10
Peattie, Lisa R. 2A-3

Phillips, Leonard W. 4C-10
Pickett, Robert S. 2A-2
Pittman, David J. 6A-2
Polgar, Steven 5B-10
Pollock, Jeanne C. 5A-5

Pope, Hallowell 2A-5
Power, F. Ray 3D-4, 3D-5
Pringle, Bruce M. 4A-5
Pruden, Mary L. 5B-2
Purcell, Francis P. 2C-5

Rainwater, Lee 6A-2
Reed, Robert 5C-2
Reilly, Catherine 5B-12
Reissman, Leonard 2B-4
Reynolds, Lynn 3B-1

Ribich, Thomas I. 4A-2
Richardson, William C. 1A-1
Rice, Elizabeth P. 5C-3
Richardson, William C. 1A-1
Richmond, David 3D-4

Roberts, Dean W. 5A-8
Robins, Lee N. 1E-7
Robinson, Derek 2C-4
Robinson, Reginald 2C-4
Rosenberg, George S. 1D-1

Rosenblatt, Aaron 5A-3
Rosenthal, Robert A. 4E-1
Rubel, Arthur J. 1E-5
Rusalem, Herbert 3D-1
Russell, Donald Hayes 5C-8

Ryan, Ivan 2B-1, 3B-2
Ryan, William 2C-4, 5C-1

Safa, Helen Icken 6B-10
Saltz, Eli 3A-2, 4B-4
Sarason, Seymour 4C-11
Scalo, Louis 5B-26
Schlamp, Frederic T. 5B-1

Schmidt, William M. 5C-3
Schulze, Rolf 2C-3
Schwartz, Anthony N. 4C-10
Sellin, Thorsten 5C-6
Semone, Ronald C. 2A-6

Serwer, Blanche L. 4E-2
Sheffield, Robert 4C-13, 5B-15,
5B-16, 5C-1, 5C-2
Shelton, Florence C. 4E-1
Shostak, Arthur B. 2A-4
Silson, John E. 5D-8

Simmons, Ozzie G. 1E-6
Siporin, Max 1B-9
Slavet, Joseph S. 2B-3
Smiley, Marjorie B. 4A-4
Smith, Harold T. 3C-5

Smith, Manon B. 4C-10
Soles, Stanley 4B-3
Spadaro, Louis M. 1B-8
Spaulding, Robert L. 4C-2
Spencer, Gary 3B-1

Sperry, I.V. 4C-22
Spicker, Howard H. 4C-9
Sprey, Jetse 1B-10
Srole, Leo 1A-15
Stedman, Donald J. 4C-2

Stein, Murray 5D-7
Stoddard, E.R. 1E-2
Stone, Robert C. 3C-7, 5B-1
Storfer, Miles 4B-2
Street, Lloyd C. 2C-1

Streufert, Victor B. 1B-4
Strodtbeck, Fred L. 4C-6
Suchman, Edward A. 4A-1
Sullivan, Thomas A. 5A-2
Sussman, Marvin B. 1B-10, 5B-19

Sviridoff, Mitchell 2B-2
Sweet, J. Stouder 1A-9
Swiger, Ralph 3D-4

Taylor, James B. 3A-4
Therstrom, Stephan 1B-6
Thole, Henry C. 3C-5
Thomas, Alexander 1E-1, 4E-7
Tilly, Charles 6B-3
Todd, Ramona 5D-11

Ulrich, Gerald 4C-30

Vernon, Elizabeth A. 5B-27

Waldman, H. Barry 5D-7
Walton, William P. 5D-10
Wanderer, Jules J.. 1E-6
Watson, Myron 3D-4
Weber, Ruth 5D-6

Weiner, Neil S. 1A-6
Weiss, Carol 1A-2
Weller, Leonard 2C-3
Wetzler, Elliot 1A-3, 1A-4
Wilder, David 4C-3

Williams, Edwina 1B-1
Willis, Benjamin C. 3C-4, 4C-28
Willner, Milton 5B-27
Wilson, Gertrude 4B-4
Winchell, W.G. 3D-5

Wingate, Livingston L. 2C-9
Witherspoon, Ralph L. 4C-8
Withey, Nathan S. 2C-7
Wolfgang, Marvin E. 5C-6

Yamamura, Douglas S. 5B-24

Zelditch, Morris 5D-1
Zimiles, Herbert 4C-17, 4C-20
Zimmerman, Stuart 3B-1

William, Edwin 18-1
Willie, Benjamin C. 28-4, 40-10
Willie, Milton 28-11
Willie, Gertrude 28-4
Winchell, W.G. 28-2

Winifred, Livingston J. 28-3
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4
Winifred, Ralph E. 28-4

Wright, J.V. 40-22
Wright, Howard M. 40-2
Wright, Isaac 28-10
Wright, Leo 18-12
Wright, Donald J. 28-2

Wright, Henry 28-1
Wright, E.L. 18-2
Wright, Robert C. 28-5, 28-1
Wright, William 28-2
Wright, Lloyd C. 28-1

Wright, Victor E. 18-4
Wright, Fred L. 28-4
Wright, Howard A. 28-1
Wright, Thomas A. 28-2
Wright, Mary E. 18-10, 28-12

Wright, William 18-4
Wright, J. 28-4
Wright, Ralph 18-4
Wright, James H. 28-4
Wright, Ralph 18-4

Wright, Henry C. 28-2
Wright, Alexander 18-1, 28-2
Wright, Charles 28-1
Wright, Emma 28-11
Wright, George 28-1

Wright, Elizabeth A. 28-2
Wright, W. 28-2
Wright, William E. 28-10
Wright, John A. 28-2
Wright, Byron 18-4

Wright, Ruth 28-4
Wright, Nell 28-18-4
Wright, Carol 18-1
Wright, Leonard 28-2
Wright, Elliot 18-1, 28-4

Wright, David AC 2
Wright, David AC 2
Wright, David AC 2
Wright, David AC 2
Wright, David AC 2
Wright, David AC 2